Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,624. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MONROE'S REAL DOCTRINE

Senator Hill Explains His Understanding of the Policy.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IS SUPREME

The United States Will Not Interfere in a Case Where the Foreign Power Has Legitimate Rights.

ALBANY, April 21.—In view of the general interest which is now being attracted to the subject of this country's relations with foreign Governments, and especially the discussion now in progress regarding the true features of the much-talked-of "Monroe Doctrine," a reporter interviewed Senator Hill at his residence, "Wolfert's Roost," in the suburbs of this city, upon this interesting topic. Senator Hill was asked, among other things, "whether experts in public law think the Monroe doctrine has given to the United States a special right not given by the general law to intervene between Great Britain and Venezuela in the pending boundary dispute, or to assume a protectorate over Spanish America."

He answered that he had never thought so.

"But does not the Monroe doctrine," was asked, "declare that the United States cannot permit any Spanish-American republic on this Continent to be oppressed, or its destiny controlled by a European State?"

"That would not have referred," he said, "to a legitimate dispute such as we, or any other Government, might have to-morrow with a Spanish-American State. It protested against using such a controversy with an intention to increase European political dominion on this hemisphere, or to control the destiny of an American State, or transfer a Colony like Cuba to a new European owner, but did not change what was then the law of nations. The establishment, a year or two before 1823, of more than a dozen independent States at the south of us naturally forced the United States into new lines of thought and action. John Quincy Adams, our then Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the eyes to discern it. Entangling alliances on this side, as well as on the other side of the ocean, were to be avoided so far as could be. We had to maintain impartial neutrality in the affairs of the new and independent Spanish-American States, and suppress, as we should do to-day, piratical expeditions from our shores against any of them, or any remaining European Colony. The Monroe doctrine has exerted a powerful influence at home and abroad in regard to Cuba, Yucatan, Nicaragua, and its tribe of Mosquito Indians, invented by England; a Napoleonic dynasty set up thirty years ago in Mexico, and dominion over all the regions of projected interoceanic canals."

"But, was not the Monroe declaration to Congress a national pledge, a guarantee of our intervention, forcible if need be, in behalf of each Spanish-American republic whenever, in our opinion, oppressed by a European State?" was asked.

"I think not," he replied. "Not otherwise, certainly, than if Chile shall oppress Peru, or Mexico shall be unreasonable in dealing with Guatemala. Congress has never affirmed the Monroe doctrine. In 1808 President Johnson projected a treaty with Colombia, which was signed, embodying the Monroe doctrine, but neither the Colombian Senate nor our own Senate ratified it. You remember that when, two years after President Monroe made his declaration, a Congress was convened by Bolivar, at Panama, for the consideration and discussion of an 'American alliance' to enforce the declaration, there was substantial concurrence of opinion between President John Quincy Adams, who had formulated the Monroe doctrine, and the members of the Senate and House, especially the Democrats, including Senator Van Buren of New-York, participating in a long debate, that the declaration did not pledge the United States to forever thereafter prevent a European power from interfering with the independence or form of government of a Central American State."

"So, you think that President Monroe has the reputation of having given his name to a rule of conduct by the United States for which neither he nor Mr. Adams contended?"

"Precisely that," the Senator answered. "The 'doctrine' cannot be formulated in a treaty or a statute, but yet its moral influence has been, is, and ought to be very great. Discrimination should, however, be made between legitimate disputes and illegitimate purposes behind the disputes, such as imposing by force European political control over the destiny of a reluctant, independent Spanish-American State. President Lincoln must have felt that some thirty years ago. When the treaty of 1862 between England, Spain, and France, negotiated to regulate a combined military operation on Mexico in order to obtain redress which Mexico had withheld, he did not ask Congress to intervene, but when the first two Governments had withdrawn therefrom, and France remained in Mexico to prevent us, as Louis Napoleon declared, from acquiring more Mexican territory, to establish an empire in Mexico favorable to France, and to prevent our influence in Central America, President Lincoln refused to recognize, as did other Governments, the de facto sovereignty of Maximilian or the blockade he instituted. Under the influences then exerted by us, France withdrew her army Maximilian was deserted, and Mexico again became independent.

"In 1879, when the United States of Colombia granted to Frenchmen a concession for building and controlling an interoceanic canal at Panama, President Hayes did not intervene or ask Congress to intervene, and Congress did not intervene to prevent the work.

"And yet in 1883 President Arthur did authorize Secretary Frelinghuysen to go so far as to say officially that the State Department will not sanction an arbitration by European States of South American difficulties, even with the consent of the parties. Two years before that, Secretary Blaine had written to our Minister at Paris that the President would regard with grave anxiety an attempt by France to force, by hostile pressure, the payment by Venezuela of her debt to French citizens.

"Interposing our good offices between England and Venezuela is one thing, but dictating to one or the other in a peremptory way is a very different thing, unless it be a clear case of self-defense.

"John Quincy Adams, at the instigation or under the direction of President Monroe, as every one knows, invented the Monroe doctrine. Pressure on Spain to desist from further efforts to conquer her American colonies into submission by the aid of the Holy Alliance was his motive, coupled with fear that France would seek compensation in Cuba for assistance of Ferdinand VII. in Spain. Emperor Nicholas of Russia was the head of the Holy Alliance, but Mr. Adams seems not to have had on that account resentments against him or any member of the Holy Alliance. That is apparent in the series of diplomatic notes that he, as President, instructed his Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, to write to St. Petersburg in 1825-6 asking the aid of the Emperor to persuade the King of Spain, on the condition of retaining Cuba, to abandon further controversy with the former colonies of Spain in America. Mr. Clay wrote in the same sense to Paris and Madrid. He also pressed Mexico and Colombia to suspend a then meditated attack on Cuba. His active diplomacy was successful, and Spain did retire from this continent. The text of that interesting correspondence during 1825 and 1826, carried on under the eye of that marvelous man, President John Quincy Adams, and his proposal to Mexico, in 1827, to sell herself to the United States have never been revealed to the world.

"The reported conversations of our Minister to St. Petersburg—Mr. Middleton—concerning the Monroe Doctrine, with Emperor Nicholas and his accessory in 1826, who was his brother, the Emperor Alexander; the note from Nesselrode, the notes from Secretary Henry Clay on the same subject to Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico; Everett at Madrid, Rufus King at London, and Brown at Paris, pour a flood of light on what was in the mind of Mr. Adams from 1822 to March, 1829, when that incomparable man, Andrew Jackson—my ideal of an American President—began again to 'fill the sounding trump of fame.' The Monroe Doctrine was, as I have always thought, a part of that diplomacy by Mr. Adams successfully exerted to that end. There are isolated, casual sentences in the doctrine which have had a more general interpretation, and have exerted a controlling and most beneficent influence in the Old World, as well as in the new, but without accomplishing a change of that law of nations under which one State can forcibly intervene in the affairs of another State, or of two or more contending States. The Monroe doctrine was, and is, immensely popular, but its application should, of course, vary with the facts and situations which invoke it."

MAKES NULL THE DISPENSARY LAW

A Temporary Injunction Under Which Liquors Can Be Shipped to South Carolina Freely.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—There is considerable stir in this State to-day, occasioned by the announcement that Dr. Sampson Pope and J. F. J. Caldwell, appearing before Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court, at Clarksburg, West Va., had secured a temporary injunction in the case of Dunbar vs. the State Board of Control and F. M. Mixson, Commissioner, which, if made permanent, practically destroys the effect of the dispensary law.

The important portion of the order is that the defendants—the dispensary authorities, their agents, officers, and employes, and the Sheriffs and police officers of the State of South Carolina, or of any municipality therein—be enjoined and restrained until the further order of the court from interfering in any manner whatsoever with the commerce between the States, and, to that end, they are hereby restrained from interfering with the agents or employes of the common carriers in said State in any manner whatsoever while transporting, holding, or delivering articles of commerce brought by said common carriers into the State, or interfering in any manner whatsoever with articles of commerce so brought into the State, while in the hands of the consignees thereof.

The rule to show cause is made returnable before Judge Goff here on May 2. On the face of the temporary order of injunction any one can order liquor shipped here to him, and it cannot be interfered with by any one, even after it is delivered, till May 2. Those who do this will, of course, run the risk of subsequent prosecution, if the injunction is not made permanent. Everybody is discussing the situation.

Gov. Evans, Chairman of the State Board of Control, gave out the following statement to-night, which makes the situation doubly interesting:

"All the quirks and gammons have tried their hands at the dispensary, and now the little snaps have taken charge of it, and are attempting to attack it. There is only one point in the case, and that is, When does liquor 'arrive' in the State? The matter has already been before Judge Simonton, and they have his opinion, and I suppose this is an effort to 'fix' the other member of the United States Court of Appeals.

"Judge Goff's injunction will not be regarded by me in any sense of the word. It makes no difference what papers he serves; we will continue to seize every gallon of whisky that arrives within this State, and I construe the word 'arrive' to mean when it gets within the borders of the State, and will continue to so construe it till the United States Supreme Court holds otherwise. If necessary, an extra force of constables will be employed to take charge of any liquor dealers who may feel encouraged by Judge Goff's action. Any liquor brought into this State in violation of the dispensary law by Judge Goff, Samps Pope, of Fitz Caldwell will be as promptly seized and confiscated as if it were brought in by Jim Dunbar."

BIG COUNTERFEITING SCHEME

The Arrest of a Salvation Army Leader Results in the Unearthing of a Gang of Conspirators.

BUTTE, Mon., April 21.—The arrest of E. L. Spalding, a Salvation Army leader, on the charge of counterfeiting, has resulted in the discovery of a most extensive counterfeiting scheme. The testimony upon which Spalding was arrested was given by a young man named Haidlow, who immediately disappeared. Haidlow's statement was that Spalding was one of the men who put the stuff in circulation, and that the counterfeiting was done in a secret tunnel near the city, by a gang of ten men.

The officers think Haidlow has been made away with by the counterfeiters. He told the officers that a lot of counterfeit dollars could be found in the chimney of an old variety theatre. The stuff was found there yesterday. Several arrests have recently been made on testimony furnished by him, and in each case counterfeit money was found on the persons arrested.

TIMELY WARNING BY MR. WHITEHEAD

He Discovered Trees on the Track and Had the Train Stopped.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—The Rev. John Whitehead of Emsworth, a suburb of Pittsburg, probably saved the lives of many persons on a Cleveland and Pittsburg express train about midnight last night.

Forest fires had been burning along the track, and about midnight Mr. Whitehead happened to go out of his house on an errand. He heard a crashing noise in the vicinity of the railroad track. He knew the midnight train would be due soon, and, therefore, started at once to investigate, suspecting that a tree might have fallen across the railroad track.

On reaching the track he found that two trees, which had been burned off at the roots, had fallen across both tracks. He hastened with all speed to the telegraph tower and informed the operator of the blockade on the track. The operator had time to catch the express at the next block above. Here the train was held until the obstruction was cleared.

Choked the Baby to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Deputy District Coroner Woodrow went yesterday to 1,524 Burton Street, a small thoroughfare, to disinfect the house in which there had been a death from a contagious disease. In the disinfectants used there was a large quantity of sulphur, and the fumes poured in great volumes out into the street through the open window. At 1,526 Burton Street lives a colored family named Bowen. A babe six months old was lying at the open window on the ground floor, and two older children were playing about the room. The deadly sulphur fumes entered by the open window and filled the room, choking the baby to death and nearly asphyxiating the two other children before their coughing attracted their parents' attention.

A Girl Struck by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 21.—Mamie Cronan, five years old, of 25 Westervelt Avenue, was knocked down to-day by Trolley Car No. 382. The motorman, Thomas Foley, dropped the fender, but, although it failed to pick her up, it saved her life by throwing her from the track. She escaped with a few slight bruises.

Representative Hitt Is Better.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Hitt of Illinois, about whose condition serious alarm has been felt for the last few days, is better this evening. His condition, however, is still critical.

AYMAR TAKEN TO COURT

The Defaulting Bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Remanded.

COMPLAINANT COLE NOT PRESENT

Mr. Angel, Who Represents the Prisoner, Says Aymar Confessed to Him—Had Arranged to Give Him Up.

Bookkeeper Samuel E. Aymar of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, who was arrested in Brooklyn Saturday night for having robbed the bank of $20,000, was arraigned before Justice Voorhis, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and remanded back to Police Headquarters for examination this afternoon. He will afterward be arraigned in the United States Court, and will probably be committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Aymar was accompanied to the Police Court by his counsel, Frank W. Angel, who was also counsel to Aymar's brother-in-law, Samuel C. Seely; Detectives Formosa and Hahn of the Central Office, and Daniel J. Tompkins, Secretary of the Guarantee Company of North America, which furnished bonds for Aymar for $5,000. Mr. Tompkins arranged for Aymar's arrest in Brooklyn.

Aymar was very nervous, and seemed much cast down. He was not called on to plead. Cashier John C. Cole, who made the complaint on which Aymar was arrested, did not appear, and so the detectives asked Justice Voorhis to remand Aymar. Mr. Angel asked Justice Voorhis to commit the prisoner to Ludlow Street Jail, because his alleged offense was against the United States. He had agreed to surrender him to the Federal authorities as soon as they wanted him, so there had been no need of the arrest.

Justice Voorhis said he did not see his way clear to send Aymar to any other place than Police Headquarters until he had been examined. It was then decided to hold the hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Aymar wanted to talk to Mr. Tompkins, but the detectives said Superintendent Byrnes had instructed them not to let him converse with any one. Aymar was then taken back to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Angel afterward made a statement which showed that Aymar went to him, just as Seely did, several days before he was arrested, and told him he was a defaulter.

Mr. Angel added that, although Aymar was six years in the bank, and obtained a position there for his brother-in-law, Seely, his thefts were carried on independently of Seely's and without Seely's knowledge.

Mrs. Aymar was prostrated by her husband's arrest, and was very ill yesterday. The son hurried to Police Headquarters at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but was not permitted to see his father. He returned at 9 o'clock and had a brief interview with him before he went to court.

The news of Aymar's arrest was conveyed early yesterday morning to Samuel C. Seely, who is serving a term of eight years and six months in the Kings County Penitentiary for robbing the National Shoe and Leather Bank of $354,000. He was allowed to read the morning newspapers. He read carefully the different accounts of his brother-in-law's arrest, but made no comment, though the keepers tried to engage him in conversation on the subject. He also refused to see or communicate with newspaper reporters who called at the penitentiary.

The officers of the Shoe and Leather Bank feel very much chagrined over Aymar's defalcation.

"Of course, it is very unfortunate," said Director Francis B. Griffin yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but the present management is not to blame. In fact, we discovered the defalcation."

"But President Crane was at the head of the old management," said the reporter.

"Yes, that is true."

"Will he be asked to resign?"

"Really, I cannot speak of that."

"Why were not Aymar's books examined at the time Seely was under investigation?"

"I don't know. I suppose no one suspected Aymar. It would seem as if the National Bank Examiner should have found it out."

"What other clerks or officials do you now suspect of being dishonest?"

"None."

"Did not Aymar have an accomplice?"

"No."

"Is $20,000 all he took?"

"Absolutely all."

Secretary Tompkins of the Guarantee Company of North America was more willing than the others to talk.

"We have bonded all the employes of the National Shoe and Leather Bank," he said. "We were on Seely's bond for $5,000, and on Aymar's for the same amount. When Seely was found to be a defaulter we began to suspect Aymar, because we knew Aymar was Seely's brother-in-law, and got him the place in the bank. We began to watch him, and we found that he drank a little and was otherwise irregular in his habits. At the same time he was not an intemperate man nor extravagant one. But we made up our mind he was not everything a bank clerk ought to be, and we communicated with the bank officials. They began to look over his books, and in that way the defalcation was discovered. We shall not withdraw from the bonds of the other clerks in that bank on this account. We are not protected from loss, but we calculate to lose a certain percentage of our bonds. At the same time we hope lightning won't strike in the same place again."

THE MOTHER STOPPED THE ELOPEMENT

Captured the Daughter and Drove Off the Young Man with a Pistol.

BAMBERG, S. C., April 21.—Solomon Goodwyn was engaged to marry Miss Ella Jones, a pretty girl of fourteen years. The "old folks" objected, and Solomon and Ella planned to elope this afternoon.

Solomon went for his girl, and true to her word, she left her home to run away with him.

The girl's mother, however, was on the watch, and rushing out in the street, seized Ella and had a hand-to-hand fight with Goodwyn, who persistently refused to leave, and did not leave until the old lady took a revolver out of her pocket and told the young man that she would shoot him if he did not go away. At this Goodwyn departed, and the girl was taken into the house.

A large crowd saw the affair, and cheered Mrs. Jones when it was over.

Filibustering in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 21.—The lower house of the Legislature has been fighting two days about a fee bill, which provides for fixed salaries for county and district officials, to be taken out of the fees received by the office, the surplus, if any, after paying salaries, to go to the Treasury of the State. The minority of 41 have prevented the engrossment of the bill by breaking the quorum and filibustering.

The Eleanor Arrives at Hongkong.

NORWICH, Conn., April 21.—A cablegram received from Mr. W. A. Slater, dated Hongkong, April 19, states that the steam yacht Eleanor, with a party from this city, has arrived at Hongkong. The yacht will immediately proceed to Japan. All on board are well. The Eleanor left New-London last Fall for a two-years' cruise around the world.

Death of Mary Vance, the Army Nurse.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 21.—Mary Vance, the Union Army nurse, died to-night in this city. She was seventy-five years old and was born in Washington County, this State.

PAUL FENIMORE COOPER DEAD

The Aged Son of America's Great Novelist Falls a Victim to a Stroke of Paralysis.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—Paul Fenimore Cooper, son of the novelist, died here to-night of paralysis, aged seventy years.

Paul Fenimore Cooper, although possibly better known as the son of the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, attained considerable distinction in the law, having handled successfully many noted cases.

Mr. Cooper was born in New-York City Feb. 3, 1824, and when an infant accompanied his father, James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, to Europe, remaining until nine years of age. He was a graduate of Hobart College, which at the time was conducted by Bishop De Lancey, his uncle. He studied law at Harvard Law School and with the law firm of McMartin & Jenkins, in Albany. In 1850 he became a member of the firm, from which Mr. McMartin withdrew in 1854.

The firm was attorney for the Van Rensselaer patroon's estate, and had much to do with the rent troubles in Albany, Rensselaer, and Schoharie Counties. The legal records of that section show the active part taken by the firm in that historical rent struggle. In recent years the firm carried on a quiet, uneventful business life.

In June, 1855, Mr. Cooper was married at Cooperstown to Miss Mary Fuller Barrows, a daughter of the Rev. Eleanor Storrs Barrows. His widow survives him, with three daughters and a son, James Fenimore Cooper.

Mr. Cooper's ancestry was a notable one, his great-grandfather having been a resident of Stratford-on-Avon. Some of Mr. Cooper's forefathers must have known Shakespeare, for the first one of the Coopers came to this country in the year 1661, just forty-five years after Shakespeare's death. James Cooper, who was a Quaker, received a grant of land in New-Jersey, and settled there. Later the family moved to Pennsylvania, and during the present century James Cooper, the grandfather of Paul Cooper, settled on the site of Cooperstown, N. Y.

The family name was Cooper. The wife of one of the early settlers in this State was named Fenimore, and by an act of the Legislature in April, 1826, the name Fenimore was incorporated as part of the family name, making it Fenimore-Cooper.

Paul Fenimore Cooper was a member of the Albany Institute, a Trustee of the Albany Academy, and was connected with other literary and scientific societies. For years his family has occupied one of the wings of the Albany Academy as a residence.

GROUNDED ON ROMER SHOALS

Schooner Lester A. Lewis, from Norfolk for New-York, Was Filling When the Crew Were Saved.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 21.—The marine observer here at daylight this morning noticed a schooner ashore on the Romer Shoals full of water, the crew on top of her deckload. She was flying distress signals in her rigging. He notified the life-saving station.

Capt. T. H. Patterson manned the lifeboat, and was taken in tow by his naphtha launch Sapphire. He assisted the crew in saving their dunnage, and towing the ship's boat across the shoal, where some nasty breakers were encountered, and left them to be picked up by the tug S. R. St. John, which took them to the city.

The schooner, which proved to be the Lester A. Lewis, Capt. Burgess, with a cargo of lumber from Norfolk for New-York, according to her Captain's statement, struck on the Romer Shoal at 9 P. M. on Saturday, and began filling at 1 A. M. on Sunday. The crew had to stay on the deckload, which commenced washing away. The Captain said he mistook the light on the Romer Shoal for some other light. He was unable to save his chronometer and instruments.

Chapman's Wrecking Company sent a steamer to the schooner, which was floated at high tide and was towed to New-York. Her maintopmast is broken off short, and her mizzenmast is gone by the board.

DR. BUCHANAN IS NOTIFIED

Feeling Well, Despite the Governor's Decision Not to Interfere.

SING SING, N. Y., April 21.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison received official notification from the Governor this afternoon that he would not interfere in the carrying out of the sentence in Dr. R. W. Buchanan's case. He then went in to see the condemned man, and informed him of the Governor's determination. The doctor did not say anything, but flushed a little and pulled the ends of his mustache slightly.

Dr. Buchanan occupies the cell which was used by Carlyle Harris. This afternoon his wife visited him and spent two hours with him in the death chamber. She was dressed in mourning, and was apparently very much affected. When she came out she said she would not say anything for publication further than that she was going to Albany to-night to make a personal application to the Governor for clemency, and hopes to be successful.

Warden Sage this afternoon mailed the invitations to the witnesses who are to be present at the execution. He would not say on what date they were told to be present, as he is not allowed to do so by the law.

Dr. Buchanan slept well last night and continued his sleep until after 9 o'clock this morning, when the Chaplain, the Rev. J. S. C. Wells, visited him and had a talk with him.

Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, says Buchanan is in perfect health and shows no signs of breaking down. He eats his meals regularly and with good appetite.

FELL UNDER HIS HORSE

Serious Accident to a Well-Known Young Lawyer of Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Cortlandt Parker, Jr., a young lawyer, and son of the well-known lawyer of that name, received severe injuries while out riding in practice with the Essex Troop yesterday noon. Near Roseville and Bloomfield Avenues the saddle slipped on the back of the chestnut horse Mr. Parker was riding. Realizing his danger of falling, he pulled up sharply on the reins to keep his seat. The horse reared, and Mr. Parker slid toward the ground. The horse lost its balance, and fell on the rider.

The horse soon scrambled to his feet, but Mr. Parker lay prostrate in the road. He was picked up and cared for until a carriage from the Parker residence conveyed him to his home, corner of Fulton and Broad Streets. Dr. Mercer was called in, and he pronounced the injuries to be several ribs broken and a severe bruise on the head. His injuries can hardly be fatal.

Forming an Excelsior Trust.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 21.—Negotiations have been in progress several weeks, with Chicago as the centre of the figuring, for the organization of an Excelsior Trust. It is proposed to organize a corporation under the laws of Illinois to buy up all the factories and operate them under a single management. There are about thirty manufacturers in the country, operating chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

A Noisy Possibility.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 21.—A device has been patented here by which the steam whistles may be sounded by electricity. It is alleged that from any given point all the steam whistles in the United States attached to buildings might be sounded simultaneously. The object is for sounding the whistles on correct time.

Secretary Gresham Here.

Secretary of State Gresham is a guest at the Windsor Hotel. He reached this city yesterday afternoon and went at once to the hotel. He did not register.

TO DENOUNCE COL. WARING

Grand Army Posts to Take Action on His Derogatory Remarks.

GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS'S OPEN LETTER

"Your Language Is an Insult to the Living and to the Memory of the Dead," He Says.

Some members of the Grand Army of the Republic said yesterday that the various posts in this city would probably follow the example of one of the Brooklyn posts, and pass resolutions condemning Commissioner Waring for his utterances made concerning the Grand Army of the Republic to Dr. Gibbs the other day.

Four New-York posts will hold meetings to-night. They are Sumner, Judson Kilpatrick, E. D. Morgan, and Naval Posts. Abel Smith Post and H. W. Beecher Post of Brooklyn also hold meetings to-night. It was said yesterday that the Commissioner's remark was likely to be considered at all these meetings.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis yesterday issued from the Union League Club an open letter to Col. Waring on the subject. It was as follows:

Col. George E. Waring, Jr.:

Dear Sir: I have just read in the afternoon paper a statement under your signature in which you inform the public that you regard the Grand Army of the Republic "as a lot of pension bummers," and you add these words: "To avoid the necessity of recurring to the subject I may as well say that my statement concerning the Grand Army of the Republic was deliberately made. That organization has, in my judgment, sold itself for cash to the claim agents of Washington."

I cannot permit this "deliberate statement" to save you the necessity of recurring to it again. Your language is an insult to the living and to the memory of the dead. You owe to both an apology.

I can hardly realize that this statement proceeds from a man who took any very active part in the war of the rebellion. At all events, it comes with a bad grace from one who once wore shoulder straps to assail at this late day the soldiers whose work thirty years ago saved the land from dismemberment and made us what we are. There are plenty of people now, as there were then, to disparage the soldiers of the Union, but it has remained for you to traduce them; and you may congratulate yourself that you do this when Gen. Grant and old Tecumseh Sherman are no more. How nobly they would refute such wholesale charge against an organization of which they were so proud.

I have the honor to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its foundation, and have never known it used as you arraign it. Its funds unostentatiously have supported thousands of widows and orphaned children. Its members have raised the American flag over nearly every schoolhouse in the Union.

They are now devoting their energies to the introduction of military education in the public schools.

By and by, when their plans are formulated, they will make themselves felt upon the subject of the emigration laws; and thousands of them are enrolled for pensions, although entitled thereto.

I must say that I know from long experience that veterans in the public service perform their duties with great fidelity; for the very discipline these old soldiers acquired in their country's service has equipped them better for the successful fulfillment of civil duties. I prefer them, without regard to any statute, when not disqualified by age or other incapacity, and I have had more experience in these matters than you will ever have. I am yours,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

Additional significance was attached by some who knew of Gen. Collis's letter from the fact that the writer is Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, as well as a veteran. In this capacity he is of necessity brought into more or less close relationship with the Street-Cleaning Commissioner. The outlook for harmonious action between these two branches of the City Government was spoken of as not a promising one.

IS IT 2,012,000 OR 1,900,000?

Results of the City's Census Will Be Made known To-morrow, Meanwhile There Is Much Guessing.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Department was under the care of a physician yesterday, and could not discuss the results of the city's census. He said the figures would be made public on Tuesday.

Superintendent Byrnes said last evening that, while he had no more interest in an increase or decrease of population than any other citizen, he would be glad to know if his instructions to the police enumerators, which were precise and if followed bound to produce accurate results, were carried out. The census books, he said, were in the custody of the Health Department. He had heard of several totals obtained by guessing, but would not trust to any figures except those that would be officially made known when all the books had been added up and tabulated. He did not concern himself with any reported discrepancy between the calculations of the Health Department, which were based on statistics and a law of increase, and actual count.

The Register of Records, Dr. John T. Nagle, was at his country home yesterday, and the Deputy Register and Statistician of the Health Department, Dr. Roger S. Tracy, was absent from home. Their calculations, based on methods which have obtained for years, give New-York City to-day a population of about 2,012,000. Their estimate is based upon the ratio of natural increase, the statistics of births, deaths, and immigration, and general deductions.

Guesses at the result of the enumeration by the police make the population a little more than 1,900,000.

MRS. PARNELL'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Likely to Die from the Effects of the Recent Attack on Her.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 21.—Mrs. Parnell's condition showed no improvement to-day. If anything, she was worse than at any time since she was attacked and robbed by thieves.

She is still only semi-conscious, and her death seems probable.

There is no clue as yet to her assailant.

Largest Distillery in the World.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 21.—A new distillery that will be by far the largest in the world is assured, and will be built at Terre Haute. Edward Beggs and F. B. Smith have returned from New-York, where the American Distributing Company Directors approved the plans submitted. Crawford Fairbanks left for the East yesterday, and it is not beyond the range of probabilities that another distillery will be erected.

To Redress Political Grievances.

A committee of the Tin and Sheetiron Workers' Protective and Benevolent Association has just issued a call for a conference of labor organizations, to be held at 189 Bowery on Friday evening, May 10, to formulate a plan of independent political action. The call says that no redress of the evils under which they labor may be expected from the officers who are nominated and elected by the old political parties, reform or otherwise.

Coney Island Toboggan Slide Burned.

A fire started at 8 o'clock last night in the engine room of the roller coaster toboggan slide, in front of the Sea Beach Palace, at Coney Island, and before it was extinguished it caused a damage of $800. The slide is owned by John Missall.

FIVE ALABAMA NEGROES LYNCHED

They Were Charged with the Murder of a Young Man—Two Women Among the Mob's Victims.

GREENVILLE, Ala., April 21.—Five negroes were lynched here last night.

They were charged with murdering Watts Murphy, a popular young man, a nephew of the late ex-Gov. Watts of Montgomery.

After murdering him the negroes placed his body in a brush heap and burned the heap. The débris was examined and parts of the victim were found. The remmainder of the body had been consumed. An investigation was instituted.

Three negroes were arrested. One of the negroes confessed the crime, implicating the two others under arrest and also two negro women.

The officers arrested the women and made every effort to guard all their prisoners, but the mob was too powerful. All five negroes were taken into the woods and were hanged by their necks from trees. Their bodies were found this morning by the Sheriff.

SHOT IN A RIFLE GALLERY

Schwab Pulled Open a Door That Was Nailed and Bore a "No Admittance" Sign.

Charles Schwab, a Second Lieutenant of the Lincoln Company, No. 13, of the German-American Schuetzen Bund, was shot in the head yesterday afternoon in Zimmer's shooting gallery, at 21 Second Street. He is in St. Mark's Hospital, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, and late last night the bullet had not been found.

Schwab was one of a committee named by Lincoln Company to arrange for a Summer picnic. The committee had gone to Zimmer's to ask him to take charge of the shooting part of the picnic programme, which is always a feature of German outings. It found another company of the Schuetzen Bund practicing at the targets. After awhile Schwab left the company and made his way to the rear of the house. He was entirely unacquainted with the place, and, having asked no one for directions, had difficulty in getting around. He got through three doors, closing them all after him. All had signs forbidding admission.

He came to a door that had a sign and was nailed and barred. He pulled down the bars, and tore the door away from the jambs. He had just entered here when he was shot, for it was almost immediately afterwards that a fellow committeeman met him in the hall. Monbeck did not know what was the matter with Schwab until the latter said that he had been shot. He then fell in the hallway. No one else knew it as there was a board partition between the place into which Schwab had wandered and the target. The bullet had first pierced the boarding.

Schwab was taken in a cab to St. Mark's Hospital. Dr. John T. S. Roeloffs of 419 East Sixty-fourth Street was summoned and relieved somewhat the sufferings of the injured man, but did not get the bullet. Dr. Roeloffs left at about 6 o'clock. About 9 o'clock he notified Sergt. McNally of the Fifth Street Police Station, who, getting only hearsay accounts, and those quite incoherent, from the physician, immediately investigated the case. Special Officers Arfken and Cohen arrested Zimmer and his son, but could learn nothing from them. Then, by a roundabout method, they traced the committee and found them all. Only then was it definitely proved to be an accidental shooting. Not the slightest trace could be got of the man who did the shooting. There were about a dozen of the Concordia-Manhattan men at practice. None of their names has been learned by the police.

Zimmer was held by Acting Captain Wiegand on a charge of running a shooting gallery on Sunday.

THE OLD GUARD OFF TO ALBANY

It Goes to Celebrate Its Sixty-ninth Anniversary with a Banquet—Other Army Corps to be Present.

The members of the Old Guard, accompanied by their band, came down town yesterday afternoon, and boarded the Albany boat Saratoga, at Pier 41 North River. The Guard came down town in the Tenth Street cars. The Mayor does not grant a permit for anything on Sunday in the way of a procession except a funeral.

When they arrived at the steamboat dock, they found about 100 friends, who were there to see them off.

The Guard goes to Albany to celebrate its sixty-ninth anniversary there with the Burgesses' Corps of Albany and the Citizens' Corps of Utica, who form the famous Red, White and Blue Battalion. The exercises will commence with the installation of officers-elect by Gov. Morton or his representative.

Later the battalion will attend religious services at All Saints' Cathedral, at which Chaplain John W. Brown will officiate.

The banquet celebrating the anniversary will be served at the Hotel Kenmore to-night.

The members of the Old Guard start for home at 10:30 to-night, and are due here early to-morrow morning.

PULLED THE WOMAN UNDER WATER

Both Drowned, After What Appeared to be a Quarrel in a Rowboat.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A sensational drowning occurred in the eastern branch of the Potomac River this afternoon. Irving Lyles and Miss Chase Cantor were out rowing, and when the boat was off Second Street people on shore saw them standing up and apparently quarreling. In a few moments the boat upset, and its occupants were struggling in the water.

The woman clung to the boat, but Lyles grasped her and pulled her back into the river, and both sank out of sight. The body of Miss Cantor was recovered later in the day, but that of Lyles has not yet been found. Both were white, and lived at Anacostia, a suburb of Washington.

FIVE THOUSAND HORSES TO BE KILLED

A Portland Syndicate Will Pack and Sell the Meat.

PENDLETON, Oregon, April 21.—J. M. Switzler has sold 5,000 horses to a Portland syndicate. The animals are to be slaughtered at Portland, Mr. Switzler says, and the meat packed and all parts of the carcasses utilized.

The butchers' shops seem to be the only market for thousands of horses in Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges.

The price paid Mr. Switzler was less than $5 a head.

Sheriff Mullen Held to Answer.

PENDER, Neb., April 21.—John H. Mullen, Sheriff of Thurston County, was bound over to await the action of the United States Grand Jury at 9:30 o'clock last evening. This was the decision of Ashley Londrosh, the Justice of the Peace before whom the action of the Government against Mullen, charging him with assaulting Henry French, Captain of the Indian police, with a deadly weapon, was tried. Bail was fixed at $100, but Mullen refused to furnish it or allow any one else to become his security. He was then permitted to enter his own recognizance.

To-morrow the whole matter of eviction of the white squatters comes up at Lincoln in the Federal Court, and the evictions will probably be ordered. The Flournoy people have almost given up their attempt to remain longer on the reservation.

A Benefit for Mr. Martin's Family.

A benefit was held in the Academy of Music last night for the family of ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, who died a short time ago. Congressman William Sulzer presided. Those in charge said about $4,000 was raised.

WAGED WAR IN BROOKLYN

Two Men May Die; One Girl Wounded and Nine Men Arrested.

ARMED ITALIANS SHOOTING TO KILL

A Feud Brewing for Months Over an Alleged Wife Scandal—The Husband Seeks Revenge.

Two men probably fatally injured, a girl severely injured, and nine men under arrest is the result of an Italian shooting affray in the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

John Orsello, thirty-eight years old, of 357 North Second Street, two months ago heard that Carmino Sessa, thirty-six years old, of 188 Union Avenue, was circulating scandalous reports about his wife and daughter, and he was notified to retract his statements.

Sessa did not retract, but for a time he kept quiet. He again began to circulate the stories last week, and Orsello wrote him a letter, notifying him to keep his evil tongue quiet or there would be trouble. Sessa said he was not afraid of any threats, and that he would not keep quiet.

Orsello, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, armed with a Winchester repeating rifle, started for Sessa's house. He saw Sessa in the window. Taking aim, he fired twice, shooting Sessa in the left shoulder and arm. The wounded man fell to the floor.

His friends, who were present, ran out armed with pistols and guns and a fusillade was begun, and Luigi Deprisco, twenty-eight years old, of 188 Union Avenue, was shot. During the shooting another bullet struck Sessa in the abdomen.

Annie Decker, thirteen years old, of 346 North Second Street, was passing, and one of the bullets from a Winchester rifle struck her, passing through both thighs. She fell on the street screaming, and Policemen Tracy and Maher, who arrived at the time, sent for an ambulance, and arrested several of the men.

Ambulance Surgeon Castner of the Eastern District Hospital, who responded, dressed the girl's wounds and took her home. He then returned, and found both Sessa and Deprisco suffering from what he believed were fatal injuries. He took them both to the Eastern District Hospital.

The following Italians were arrested later on the charge of participating in the shooting: Andrew Barretti, twenty-four years old, of 224 Union Avenue; Fredericko Dononfino, forty-two, of 11 Jackson Street; Joseph Bortino, forty-five, of 256 North Ninth Street; John Orsello, thirty-eight, of 357 North Second Street; Salametto Nicola, twenty-five, and Nicolas Nicola, twenty-three, of 357 North Second Street; Toni Salvino, twenty, of 188 Union Avenue; Toni Ditti, twenty-six, of 178 Union Avenue, and Gastro Sal

ALL WANT SOUND MONEY

Connecticut Democrats May Make Public Declaration of Belief.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ARE THEIRS

"The Only Safe Ones for the Country," Says ex-Gov. Morris — Bank Presidents Strong in Their Support.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—It has been suggested by some of the leaders of the Connecticut Democracy that the Connecticut Democrats should take some stand on the financial question as outlined in President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men. In discussing the matter to-day, ex-Gov. Luzon B. Morris said:

"I think it is a good suggestion. If the Democratic Party gets itself mixed up with the silverized West, it will go to the dogs—but, perhaps, I should be more precise in my language, and say that it would be a very unwise policy for it to pursue. I have always taken the stand that President Cleveland has outlined in his letter, and I think it is the only safe one for the Democratic Party.

"It would be, perhaps, well that a mass meeting be held at which Connecticut Democrats could put themselves on record as supporting President Cleveland's policy. Perhaps the proper source for the call for such a meeting would be from the Democratic State Central Committee. I have no objection to silver as a subsidiary currency, but the idea of trying to put silver on an equal basis with gold, when we are dealing with countries which have only a gold basis, would be disastrous. It seems to me that it would be desirable to take some action right away, for I believe the other side is at work.

"It may be a little premature to start in for the work of a national campaign now, but we must take things as we find them. The State of New-York has an important influence in the national election. It is in favor of a gold basis, and it is not safe for a party to ignore the business interests of a large State like New-York. I should think that such action would improve the condition of business to the extent that it would show where the Democratic Party would stand on this question in the next election."

E. G. Stoddard, President of the New-Haven County National Bank, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee, said:

"It looks as it the lines on the financial question were to be drawn, and I suppose there never has been any question as to where the main body of Connecticut Democrats stand on the financial question. They are all in favor of sound money. This country can carry some silver, but it cannot do it alone. Connecticut has always been in sympathy with the sentiments of President Cleveland's letter, as I understand it.

"The Western silver craze is dying out, and Populism is on the wane. I think it would be a good idea for the Democrats of this State to get together and reaffirm their position with regard to the financial question, as that is going to be the issue of the next national campaign."

George A. Butler, President of the National Tradesmen's Bank, who has frequently appeared in Washington before the Committee on Banking and Finance, made this statement to-day:

"President Cleveland is right when he says that the question is not between gold and monometallism, but between gold monometallism and silver monometallism. I would favor any party that would establish a platform against reopening our mints to silver at present except for subsidiary coinage, and for that we don't need any coinage act at present.

"I do not think that the time will ever come when silver can be coined in our mints. Notwithstanding all that is said in England and Germany upon this subject, I do not think that there is the least probability of their nations uniting in a monetary convention for the free coinage of silver. The reason is that they do not have any confidence in silver. France and other European nations know very well from actual experience that there has never been, strictly speaking, a bimetallic currency. It has been an alternating currency. In 1850 France had a silver currency. She kept her mints open equally to gold and silver. In 1860 she had a gold currency.

"While the term bimetallic does well enough for a general term, it is inexact. I would be willing to have this country join with other nations in the experiment of free coinage of both metals, for then the question would settle itself along the lines of natural law. It is the most reckless folly and it is financial suicide for any country to coin silver on any other relations than those of the leading nations of the world.

"I would advise the Democratic Party, as I would advise the Republican Party, to take a pronounced position in the matter. It ought not to be a question of politics, but it is the very best politics, in my judgment, for the party that can first put itself on record in this matter. As President Cleveland says, the fight in the next election will be between sound currency and silver monometallism."

Ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll states that he fully agrees with President Cleveland's letter.

BLACKBURN ISSUES A CHALLENGE

Says He is Running for Re-election to the Senate as a Silver Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—Senator Blckburn announces that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one, and asks to be re-elected to the Senate on this platform. To this announcement of his financial views he appends a challenge, in which he says:

"Now, if there be one upon the list of announced candidates for the Senate who will avow himself an opponent of silver coinage and advocate a single gold standard, I will ask and urge every friend of mine in Kentucky holding those views and who, in spite of that fact, is now supporting me, to withdraw his support from me and give it to the candidate who has been bold enough to make such a declaration.

"But I apprehend that no one of these worthy gentlemen will make such an avowal, unless he couples with it an announcement of his withdrawal from the canvass."

It may be that before the Senatorial fight shall be settled Mr. Blackburn will regret having issued this challenge to the honest-money men of his State.

HARRIS INTERVIEWS HIMSELF.

Some Wise Remarks About Democratic Principles and Silver.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.—Senator Isham G. Harris gave out to-day for publication the following:

"Senator, do you think the Democrats will be able to organize the Senate next December?" asked the reporter.

"There will be three political organizations in the Senate when it meets in December, neither one of which will have a majority. The Republicans will have three or more votes than the Democrats, and the Populist Senators will hold the balance of power.

"In this condition of affairs neither political party can of itself organize the Senate, and while I, as an individual Senator, am resolved to do full and exact justice to the Populist Senators in the organization, yet I will not consent to compromise a single Democratic principle for the purpose of securing the power to reorganize the Senate."

"What is your opinion as to the dominance of the free-silver sentiment in the South and West in relation to the campaign of 1896?"

"The utilization and the rehabilitation of the silver to its position as a money metal, and a money of ultimate redemption, and, in connection with gold, as the regulator of volume or amount of that thing called money, is overwhelmingly strong in the South and West, and, in my opinion, ought to be strong and conclusive everywhere.

"If people would recognize the undeniable fact that money is purely the creature of law, it is now, always was, and always must be, just what the law of its own country makes it, and when it passes beyond the limits of its own country it is not money, but immediately becomes a commodity, which goes upon the market at its market value, just as your bale of cotton, hogshead of tobacco, or bushel of wheat goes upon the foreign market at its value."

Life is a Burden

With many women who are afflicted with impure blood, which causes debility and a variety of diseases. The following is a sample case of prompt relief by Hood's Sarsaparilla:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies The Blood

"I have received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than from all other medicines or remedies. For years I suffered terribly with a cankered stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility. Life was a burden. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, together with Hood's Pills, my health began to improve. Formerly anything I ate caused me great distress. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in flesh and health. I most cheerfully recommend Hood's - Sarsaparilla." MRS. GRACE PARRISON, Cazenovia, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It creates an appetite and overcomes that tired feeling. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

SOUND-MONEY GERMANS.

Public Meetings in Wuertemberg Stick by the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Alfred C. Johnson, United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, reports to the State Department that German sentiment appears to be opposed to any change in the existing gold standard. He says:

Within the past few days meetings have been held in Stuttgart, Ulm, Calio, Heidenheim, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, and in nearly all large towns in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, to protest against any change in the present monetary system of the empire.

Addresses have been sent to the Würtemberg Minister of State, with the prayer that the Würtemberg Ministry will, in conjunction with the other German States, do everything possible to prevent any action that would shake the firm foundation of the monetary system, which has for over twenty years proved its inestimable value, and that no concessions whatever shall be made that could possibly be used to endanger that system.

Silver and Gold in Australia.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A report received at the Department of State from D. W. Maratta, United States Consul at Melbourne, Australia, shows that during the year 1894 there were produced in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand 2,195,845 ounces of gold and 1,115,318 ounces of silver. During the same year silver lead and silver ore was raised valued at $10,683,617.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF ROBBING A STORE

Martin Belmont Tried to Strike Mrs. Berger, Complainant Against Him.

Martin Belmont, twenty-seven years old, of 27 Clinton Place, is a Mexican, and is known to the detectives at Police Headquarters as a bold thief.

He and a confederate, whose name is at present unknown, were standing, about 4:30 P. M. Saturday, at Broadway and Forty-second Street. They saw Jean Berger, the tailor of 200 West Forty-third Street, on the corner of Broadway, leave the store, accompanied by his wife, and lock the front door. Belmont and his companion walked over to the store, and, coolly unlocking the street door with a skeleton key, entered, locking the door behind them and leaving the key in the lock.

With the place all to themselves they deliberately made selections of valuable dress goods, trimmings, laces, jewelry, &c., making the same into a bundle.

In the basement beneath the store a man named Kawinski runs a little tailoring establishment. He, too, had seen the Bergers leave their store, and when he heard footsteps on the floor above his suspicions were aroused, and he ran up and looked in at the window. What he saw caused the tailor to run off in quest of a policeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger returned to the store and opened it. Belmont was arrested, but his companion escaped. When Mrs. Berger announced that she would be the complainant against Belmont, he tried to strike her. In Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was held in $1,500 for examination.

FOREST FIRES UNDER CONTROL

Eight Hundred Acres of Timber Land Burned Over in New-Jersey.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 21.—The forest fires to the west of this place are still burning, but there is every chance now that they will be out within a day or so. The territory through which they have burned during the past week has been a favorable one for the spread of the flames, and the efforts of the residents to stay the fires had been unavailing until last night. Yesterday and last night 400 or more persons were fighting the flames. Back-firing on a large scale was resorted to, and such wide spaces were burned over that the fire itself could not leap them.

This fire was one of the most destructive to timber ever known in this section. Fortunately, the loss on buildings was comparatively small, because of the denseness of the woods. Barns and sawmills were the only buildings destroyed, with the exception of a single small farmhouse. Eight hundred acres of timber land were burned over. The cut timber was destroyed, and it is feared the standing trees have been either killed or badly injured. The loss is estimated at close to $100,000.

MURDERED IN A HALLWAY

Butchery of Alice Welsh Suggested "Jack the Ripper's" Work.

CLERK OF A HOTEL ARRESTED

Police, However, Do Not Think They Have the Criminal—Hospital Surgeon First Called the Case One of Alcoholism.

A woman, familiarly known in certain localities in Thompson and Sullivan Streets as Alice Welsh, was fatally stabbed early yesterday morning. She was found unconscious just before 6 o'clock in the hallway of 143 Thompson Street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died five hours later. The murder was of a most brutal nature, and suggested the series of crimes committed in London by "Jack the Ripper."

It was thought, when the woman was found, that she was suffering from intoxication, as the stab wounds were not at first discovered. The autopsy held yesterday afternoon by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon and Dr. Robert W. Hall of the Bellevue staff, revealed the real nature of the injuries that caused her death.

A large force of detectives was set at work as soon as the crime had become known at Police Headquarters. The detectives took into custody last evening Philip Newly, the night clerk at the Yorktown Hotel, a cheap hotel nearly opposite the house where the woman was found.

Newly, when the woman was discovered in the morning, came over from the hotel and told who she was. He was taken into custody against the protests of his employer and other persons who knew him. As the police traced the movements of the woman during Saturday night, the probabilities that Newly was concerned in the murder appeared to be less and less.

The woman was found by Policeman Gorman of the Macdougal Street Station. He called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The ambulance surgeon decided that the woman was suffering from alcoholism, and as such cases are not taken at St. Vincent's, he left her there. The woman was taken afterward to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the alcoholic ward after the case had been diagnosed by House Surgeon D. Diegelman as alcoholism and internal hemorrhage.

Alice Welsh was about twenty-five years old. She had led a dissolute life, and was known at the workhouse, where she had spent several terms for drunkenness. She was recognized yesterday by some women patients at Bellevue from the prison. She was a frequenter of the east side saloons, and on Saturday night was in E. N. Garland's saloon, at the corner of West Houston and Thompson Streets, with "Mickey" Welsh, a song and dance man, with whom she lived until recently; Teenie and "Gimpy" Amanda, two sisters, with whom she traveled, and a tall, stout man, who is described as an Italian or a Frenchman. The party had a few drinks at Garland's, and left at 1 o'clock. Half an hour later the woman and the Italian returned and drank together again, after which they quarreled. They went out at 4 o'clock, and the woman was not seen again until about 5 o'clock, when Vincenzo Ster, a bootblack of 143 Macdougal Street, was coming out of the house. He saw her hanging over the railing in the hallway, and, thinking that she was drunk, went out. Josephine Garalfo, who lives in the same house, was going to church, at 6:30 o'clock, when she saw the woman in the hallway. She thought it was a drunken man, and called her son. The young man found that it was a woman, and that she was unconscious, and called Policeman Gorman.

A close inspection of the body at the Morgue yesterday disclosed the fact that the woman's body was covered with black and blue marks, evidently made by kicks. The abdomen and thighs were badly bruised, and there was a big black mark on the left thigh. Dr. O'Hanlon says that the wound which caused the woman's death was probably made by a stiletto.

Alice Welsh, as she was known, was the daughter of William Benson, who a few years ago kept a restaurant at 391 West Street. She was married four years ago to a man named Desmond, who now keeps a saloon in South Brooklyn, but left him to live with Terence Collins. The latter is now serving a sentence in the Elmira Reformatory for stealing from the White Star Line pier.

"Mickey" Welsh had not been on good terms with her since she left him, a few weeks ago, and he also cannot be found by the police. After she left Welsh, it is said, she lived with an Italian, and the tall stranger who quarreled with her in Garland's saloon is supposed to be the man.

The police are now endeavoring to obtain an accurate description of this man, who was the murdered woman's last companion, but they have been able so far to obtain very slight information about him, and late last night one of the detectives engaged on the case admitted that so far they were completely baffled in their attempts to solve the mystery.

A woman late last night was taken into Police Headquarters by a number of detectives and detained in that part of the premises reserved to the Detective Bureau. No information could be obtained about her from official sources, but it was learned that she answered the description of Carrie Williams, the scrubwoman from Bellevue who had identified the body of Alice Welsh there and had told the police something of her history.

FOREST FIRES IN THE OIL REGION

Valuable Timber and Other Property Burned—Incendiarism.

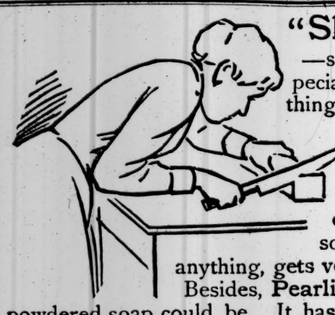
OIL CITY, Penn., April 21.—Forest fires have been raging in this neighborhood for two days, and considerable valuable timber has been destroyed. In may cases the fires have started by accident, but in one case the fire was started by an incendiary.

The timber and oil lands of E. E. Clapp at President, near here, caught fire Saturday, and several hundred acres were burned over, although a hundred or more men fought the flames all day and night. At Powell's Ridge, eight miles south of here, three men deliberately fired the woods adjoining much valuable oil property. They were detected, and were chased for several miles by neighbors, but escaped.

At Penoak, a suburb of Oil City, the entire neighborhood was called out to fight fire on the Cope farm, where several large tanks of oil, pumping rigs, and residences were threatened. The fire is now under control, with about eighty acres burned over.

Along Porcupine and Reed Runs, two of the best trout streams in this neighborhood, the North Penn, Watson Clapp, and Kahle Brothers have from 200 to 400 producing wells, many tanks of oil, and drilling wells. They have patrols out watching for fire, and to arrest for trespass all fishermen who, it is said, started the fire in the woods last year that destroyed much valuable property for the firm.

With the high price of oil and the increase in new operations, the danger from forest fires is considered a menace of no little consequence, and Vigilance Committees are being formed all over this region to protect property and prosecute trespassers who may start fires in the woods.



"Shave your Soap" —so the soap makers say, especially if you're washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut. Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 392 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

T. C. PLATT'S SUNDAY CALLERS

Some of Them Interested in the Bribery Investigation—Talk of a Coat of Whitewash.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was "at home" to his usual Sunday callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. One or two who have not called regularly this session were among the number, and, while one or two of the regular coterie were absent, the new-comers were of sufficient importance to lead to the comment that "the usual talent" was there.

Two or three of the Tioga man's visitors are deeply interested in the outcome of the investigation of charges of bribery in connection with action at Albany on certain legislative measures. One of these was Senator Pound, who is one of the special investigating committee. He called early in the afternoon. Senator Parsons of Rochester, who has not been one of the regulars this year, also paid his respects.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, who is one of the Senators under investigation, was also there for a time, and so was Louis F. Payn, whose name Editor Quigg has mixed up in the unsavory mess which is being overhauled.

Mr. Payn made a comparatively short stay at the ex-Senator's rooms, and hurried away without stopping to beam on the little band of politicians which is apt to spend a portion of Sunday afternoon in the corridors.

Based partially on the evidence and in part on the time-honored custom in such cases, there was, even as early as yesterday, after but a single day's testimony, talk of a coat of whitewash for the whole affair.

Senator Pound, it was said last night, would at to-night's session of the Senate introduce a resolution to enlarge the scope of the special committee's investigation, to include inquiry into stories of "boodle" in connection with other legislative matters than those on which Mr. Quigg based his charges.

There was the usual amount of guesswork as to the chances of the reform bills at Albany. Particular attention was given to the Police Magistrates bill. Justice Meade, who is one of the interested parties, was at the hotel. He was as confident as ever that the bill would not become a law.

But the talk of men who have been in Albany was more strongly the other way than it has been. Gov. Morton, it was said, was deeply in earnest in his desire that this measure should be passed, and in various ways was emphasizing his position. One of his visitors during the last week was Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. In his speech in Brooklyn Saturday night, Dr. Depew dwelt on the question of reforms in city government, making some statements which were construed as an emphatic declaration of his position, as a Republican, in favor of the Committee of Seventy's bills. One of Dr. Depew's utterances was the following:

"When a committee of a hundred or a committee of seventy of the best citizens that our parties may have, who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, present a programme, and that programme is adopted by the public vote, it carries with it the instruction that this committee whose programme was accepted and the officers who were elected are the chosen representatives of the people, upon whom the people have put the responsibility and in whom the people repose the confidence to frame the legislation which shall do away with the evils under which they have suffered and bring to them the reforms and good government for which they have fought and voted."

The Police Magistrates bill, it was said, would probably be passed by the Senate this week. Should this be the fact, the Justices now serving will devote their energies to an attempt to prove the bill unconstitutional.

FOR VARIOUS REASONS THEY ENDED LIFE

Two Suicides by Poisoning, One by Hanging—Julia Jones Took Gas.

James Casey's wife died in St. Vincent's Hospital last Wednesday, and her death made him crazy with grief. After the funeral Friday, he wandered about, talking strangely of his dead wife, until early yesterday morning, when he attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid, explaining that he wanted to join his wife. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he is now in a critical condition.

Casey is twenty-four years old, and is a truckman. He and his wife lived with his parents in the rear of the first floor of the tenement house 180 Prince Street until Mrs. Casey was removed to the hospital.

Ferdinand Wending, a carpenter, fifty-four years old, was found hanging by the neck from a hook in his bedroom in the boarding house of Mrs. Wenzel, 267 West Thirty-first Street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

He had been out of work for three or four months, and his inability to obtain employment, coupled with his delicate health, made him moody and despondent.

He was unmarried. He left no papers to explain his reason for destroying himself, but he had frequently remarked during the last few days that he was tired of the world.

Mrs. Nettie McCormick, a widow, who had a room on the top floor of the furnished room house 29 Second Avenue, after drinking steadily for a week had an attack of delirium tremens yesterday morning, and wandered into the street in a highly-excited state. The people of the house got her back to her room with some trouble, but immediately she got there she snatched up a bottle of carbolic acid she had kept there for disinfecting purposes and drank the contents. She died in an hour.

Mrs. McCormick had no children. She was said to be well-connected, and to have a brother occupying a position under the Board of Health.

Julia Jones, seventeen years old, a colored girl, of 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, attempted suicide at her home yesterday by turning on the gas in her room. She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

A POLITICAL SURMISE INCORRECT

State Committeeman Youngs is Not Keeping Silent After All.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 21.—When William J. Youngs, who was a candidate for State Railroad Commissioner, was placated with a legislative committee clerkship, it was expected that he would not be heard from soon again. There was a mistake in the surmise, however.

The committeeman is now straining every nerve to obtain the removal of Mr. Seabury, the Democratic clerk to the Queens County Board of Supervisors, in order to make a place for one of his own men.

The board will meet here on April 30, when an appointment will be made. It is composed of five Republicans, one Independent, and one Democrat, the latter being Supervisor William E. Everett of Jamaica. Among the candidates already in the field are George W. Downing and Dr. Fred A. Wright of Oyster Bay, Joseph A. Firth of North Hempstead, Thomas V. Smith of Freeport, Clinton B. Smith of Flushing, Town Clerk John T. Robinson of Newtown, and Frank H. Cordtmeyer and ex-City Clerk Thomas P. Burke of Long Island City.

Both candidates from Oyster Bay claim to have the indorsement of State Committeeman Youngs.

Mr. Seabury has held his present position for almost a quarter of a century, and his attempted removal has subjected Mr. Youngs and the local Republican machine to considerable adverse criticism.

OPPOSITION NOT GENUINE

Teachers Misled by the School Trustees, Mr. Butler Believes.

REAL OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL BILL

The Sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy Took It for Granted that the Teachers Would Be Fully Protected.

Members of the Sub-Committee on Public Education of the Commifittee of Seventy who were seen yesterday in reference to the opposition of the teachers to the so-called Compromise Educational bill, charged that the agitation among the teachers was fomented by the School Trustees. The opposition, it was declared, was not genuine on the part of the teachers, except in the instances where the teachers had been frightened and coerced by the School Trustees, and led to misapprehend the measure.

Nicholas Murray Butler, a member of the Committee of Seventy's sub-committee, made a rejoinder in detail yesterday to the objections to the bill brought forward by Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, President of the New-York City Teachers' Association.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Butler, "this opposition on the part of the school teachers to the Educational bill has been stirred up by the School Trustees. They are at the bottom of the agitation. I regret that the public school teachers have been misled in regard to the bill.

"I am told that Tuesday afternoon next there will be a public meeting of teachers, held under the auspices of the Woman's Association for Improving the Public Schools, at which the bill will be fairly and adequately presented. Among those who will speak for the measure are School Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell and E. Ellery Anderson, and others. Mr. Anderson was a School Trustee for fifteen years, and is thoroughly familiar with the public school system of New-York.

"So far as the clause giving the Mayor power to remove all of the School Commissioners before June 1 is concerned, I can only say that that clause was inserted in the bill by the committee of the Assembly. The clause merely gives to the Mayor specific power in this case, which he already generally possesses under the Power of Removal bill which was passed by the Legislature in January. What possible objection to the bill can that be from a teacher's standpoint? The Board of Education has approved that clause of the bill, and it deals directly with them, and not with the teachers. This is a captious objection on the part of the teachers. Not even an incompetent teacher could have any interest in that section of the bill.

"I have no copy of the bill before me, but, unless I am very greatly mistaken, there is in it no inconsistency in the sections providing for the way in which teachers shall be dismissed and suspended. Dr. Elgas is quoted as saying by one section of the bill the interested parties was at the hotel. He was as confident as ever that the bill would not become a law.

But the talk of men who have been in Albany was more strongly the other way than it has been. Gov. Morton, it was said, was deeply in earnest in his desire that this measure should be passed, and in various ways was emphasizing his position. One of his visitors during the last week was Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. In his speech in Brooklyn Saturday night, Dr. Depew dwelt on the question of reforms in city government, making some statements which were construed as an emphatic declaration of his position, as a Republican, in favor of the Committee of Seventy's bills. One of Dr. Depew's utterances was the following:

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A CONCERT AND A FEW SURPRISES

New-York Maennerchor Begins the Celebration of Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Maennerchor was begun last night with a superb concert and a few agreeable surprises. The musical programme which Musical Director Heinrich Bauer arranged contained an unusual amount of novelties, interspersed with some standard compositions. With the exception of the disappointment caused by Miss Blauvelt's non-appearance, the concert was not only extremely interesting, but an artistic success of a high degree.

A most captivating vocal novelty was the rendering of Mr. Bauer's arrangement of three folk songs for soprano and contralto voices by the ladies' chorus. The Hungarian, German, and Bohemian folk songs have, each of them, individual beauties, the least of which, by no means, is their simplicity and melodiousness. In the form they were given at this concert they are more captivating than ever. Mr. Bauer has placed them excellently for female voices.

The naivette with which the ladies rendered them evoked hearty applause at the finish of each. This chorus is composed of a well-selected lot of fresh voices, and the ensemble singing denotes careful and good training. The prize chorus of ladies who were heard on this occasion is composed of: Sopranos—Miss Gussie Bernstein, Miss Gussie Phillipp, Mrs. E. Schmidt, Mrs. B. Arnold, Miss Emma Brauman, Miss Melitta Becker, Miss Cora Kliesrath, Miss Julia Fuchs, Miss Emma Reiff, Miss Ellie Hollin, Miss C. E. Platzer, Miss Madeleine Wimmer, and Miss E. Kroeck, solo soprano.

Altos—Mrs. A. Riemann, Anna Stockmar, Mrs. Helen Ganser, Miss C. Schmidt, Miss Frowein, Miss E. Schmidt, Mrs. J. Lange, Mrs. J. Lehmkuhl, Miss Helen Krueger, Miss Lena Blumrath, Miss Frances Veith, Miss Susie Blumrath, and Mrs. W. M. Elsen, solo contralto.

The symphonic poem by Bungert, "Torquato Tasso," was one of the most attractive orchestral novelties. It is full of charming orchestral effects, and treated in the most modern style of instrumentation. It is sure of a hearty reception at all hearings. The solos were rendered by Mrs. W. M. Elsen, contralto, and F. Bergner, violoncello. Mrs. Elsen sang Mr. Bauer's "Du Bist Mein Alles" fetchingly, and was the recipient of some beautiful floral pieces. Mr. Bergner played the adagio from Gotterman third concerto with a breadth of tone and artistic phrasing that won him abundant laudits.

After the folk song choruses a handsome silk banner was presented to the Maennerchor by the ladies. The presentation was made by Mrs. G. Engel and the banner was received by the Vice President, Dr. L. Weyland, in behalf of the society. The remarks of both speakers were frequently interrupted by applause.

Musical Director Bauer received a handsome silver tea service from the men and a mammoth lyre of Jack roses from the women of the society. Mr. Ostrotrog was spokesman for the male chorus, and Miss Minnie Weyland for the female chorus. Mr. Bauer, although taken completely by surprise, made some very witty and well-chosen remarks in response to the excellent speeches of both Miss Weyland and Mr. Haberstroh.

The last presentation was to the Maennerchor by the ladies of a complete set of silver carnival goblets, to be used at the future carnival sessions. Mrs. W. M. Elsen made a presentation speech, and Dr. Weyland accepted for the society.

The celebration will close with a mammoth "Kommers" to-night, at which a large number of singers from other local German male choruses will be entertained. In addition, a very large list of prominent Germans have been invited, and, from the acceptances received by the committee the assembly promises to be very large.

FATHER PHELAN OVERANXIOUS

He Imagines Grave Dangers to Young Men and Women of the Christian Endeavor Societies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—The Rev. Father Phelan, pastor of a Roman Catholic church in North St. Louis, and editor of The Western Watchman, printed in his paper yesterday a criticism on Protestants that has set the city in an uproar. The following are extracts from the article:

"The associations of Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League number over 100,000 young men and women. Every one of them expects, hopes, and labors to get married. They are actively engaged in courting when not most actively busy in singing and praying. These young people are very much in each other's company. There is perhaps not one of the young women who has not one or more beaus. Under such circumstances, it would be the simple dictate of every-day prudence to keep these people under surveillance.

"Catholics are terribly alive to the importance of marrying wisely and well. Hence the care of the Church for the young; her awful rigor in respect to the marriage tie. But outside the Catholic Church the business of marrying and giving in marriage is a thing of haphazard. These two associations go off from home thousands of miles and stay weeks away from the parental roof, with no one to protect them from the wiles of the vicious. Last Summer 30,000 people met in a large city in the East and staid huddled together in hotels and private houses for two whole weeks. These 30,000 people were actually courting, and they were thrown into promiscuous company and were free to roam at their own sweet will whithersoever their passion lead.

"The corrupting tendency of such heterogeneous gatherings of young people cannot be overestimated, and for downright viciousness and depravity they have never been equaled since the horrid saturnalia of Greece and Rome. The history of these general conventions will never be told, but chapters without end could be written in the hearts' blood of afflicted mothers. The double murder trial that will soon take place in San Francisco will disclose some of the traps and snares that are set for poor, unwary girls in these promiscuous assemblies of young Church workers.

Prof. Paton on the Scriptures.

President Francis L. Patton of Rutgers University preached last evening at the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, West Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, taking his text from John v., 39: "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

He closed with the remark: "Say what you may, be you infidel, agnostic, pagan, heathen, or Christian, you can produce no greater book than the Bible or a work by man of God that even compares with it."

Dr. McCurdy on "The Coming Man."

Dr. McCurdy, physical instructor at the Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, spoke at the East Eighty-sixth Street Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon on "The Coming Man."

He said that men of to-day needed a lithe, active body, but he did not believe in going too strongly into athletics, to the detriment of business or spiritual life.

Boston Public Library Facilities.

From The Boston Traveller.

A friend of mine, evidently anticipating the unpropitious Easter weather, went to the new public library Saturday to obtain a book. He spent nearly fifteen minutes in securing a card, another quarter of an hour was spent in selecting a list of books, and then he waited in front of the delivery desk a half hour, only to learn that none of the books he selected was in.

IT WAS A "DRY" SUNDAY

Superintendent Byrnes Ordered that Excise Laws Be Rigidly Enforced.

NO DRINKS IN PARK RESORTS

Many Saloons Absolutely Closed, and at Others Sharp Lookout Was Kept—105 Excise Arrests Made.

Perhaps it was because that at the Saturday conference with commanders of precincts Superintendent Byrnes was unusually insistent in regard to the enforcement of the excise law and specific in detailing what would happen if a district were found "wet" yesterday that, while perseverance by thirsty folk with foot gear that did not excite suspicion was rewarded, New-York went more "dry" than might be expected with a police force short about 400 of its quota.

It was a case of "If you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can," with the police and an organized system of espionage on the part of the saloon keepers, who were ready to risk arrest by serving known patrons and taking chances with applicants at the side doors who did not look like policemen "in mufti."

The "wettest" district, judging from the beams of artificial light that betrayed saloons "doing business" surreptitiously, was probably the Twenty-sixth Precinct. But here seekers after excise refreshments were compelled to undergo the bartender's scrutiny at the vestibule, when there was not a sentinel on duty, and in the case of a reporter for The New-York Times he failed to pass muster and to obtain admission until the eleventh endeavor was made.

A tour of the city from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Battery found many saloons usually open on Sunday closed beyond a doubt, as the shades were up and the bars exposed, while at places that are never closed the sentinels were unusually keen, and in some cases there was a picket inside the entrance, who in a few cases reversed the judgment of the man at the outpost. In hotels and restaurants there was little trouble in "slaking clay" if one ordered a sandwich or a cracker, or knew the way to the Sunday entrance to the barroom.

"I assume," said Superintendent Byrnes, "that the instructions I gave yesterday have been carried out. I certainly did my best to have the law enforced. In the present condition of the department, if the members of the force made, as I assume they did, an honest endeavor to enforce the law without favor, they did all that they can be expected to do. Are the police alone to blame for the non-enforcement of the excise law? Not if they did their best. But I will not excuse the police from blame by trying to put any of it on others. I believe the police did their best to-day."

The two restaurants in Central Park did a fair business yesterday, though nothing to what it might have been had the outcry against serving alcoholic liquors in them on Sunday not been raised.

Many of the gilded youth of this city who affect the Casino or McGown's Pass Tavern Sundays paid visits yesterday to their favorite resorts. Not a cocktail or a highball nor a quiet tip to the waiter, nor ordering bread and cheese, nor even dinner procured for them a drop of any kind of beverage which would slake their thirst. It was strictly ginger ale, apollinaris, or nothing.

At the Claremont, too, in Riverside Park, the same strict adherence to virtue and soft drinks was observed. The Park policemen gloomily said that the orders of the Commissioners were peremptory and must be obeyed, no matter how great might be the loss to the proprietor or the suffering of his clients.

The feeling that this state of enforced teetotalism would be the order of the day had a perceptible effect on the sales of all these restaurants. While the usual number of pedestrians appeared at each of these places, the number of carriages was greatly decreased from what it otherwise would have been.

"No man who had wit enough to own a horse or money enough to hire one was going to bait at a Park restaurant, when, by going a mile further, he could strike a convenient roadhouse with plenty of everything for man and beast.

"I don't think I have served to-day here any more than on last Sunday," said "Gabe" Case at McGown's

SATAN STRIPS THE SLAIN

Dr. Talmage Tells How Men Are Lured to Moral Destruction.

"AFTER THE BATTLE" HIS SUBJECT

The World and the Devil Like the Ghouls Who Plunder the Dead on Battlefields.

DR. ABBOTT TELLS OF THE CHURCH

All Creeds Welcome in Plymouth—Dr. Parkhurst Tells of the Human and Divine in Christ.

An enormous cage filled with canaries and doves attracted the attention yesterday afternoon of thousands of pedestrians in Fourteenth Street, who happened to pass the stage entrance to the Academy of Music. The birds, who, it seems, are used by Prof. Herrmann in his feats of legerdemain, had apparently entered into a deep-rooted conspiracy not to allow the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage to preach, for when he entered the stage of the Academy yesterday afternoon, they set up such a twittering and cooing as to completely drown the preacher's voice. When ten canaries started to chirp "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison, Dr. Talmage insisted on their being forthwith relegated to the sidewalk.

"After the Battle" was the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon, his text being from I. Samuel, xxxi., 8: "And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa."

"Some of you were at South Mountain," said Dr. Talmage, "or Ball's Bluff, or Gettysburg, on Northern or Southern side, and I ask you if there is any sadder sight than a battlefield after the guns have stopped firing? I walked across the field of Antietam just after the conflict. The scene was so sickening I shall not describe it. Every valuable thing had been taken from the bodies of the dead, for there are always vultures hovering over and around about an army, and they pick up the watches and the memorandum books and the letters and the daguerrotypes and the hats and coats, applying them to their own uses. The dead make no resistance. So there are always camp followers going on and after an army, as when Scott went down into Mexico; as when Napoleon marched up toward Moscow, as when von Moltke went to Sedan. There is a similar scene in my text.

"Saul and his army had been horribly cut to pieces. Mount Gilboa was ghastly with the dead. On the morrow the stragglers came into the field, and they lifted the latchet of the helmet from under the chin of the dead, and they picked up the swords and bent them on their knee to test the temper of the metal, and they opened the wallets and counted the coin. Saul lay dead along the ground, eight or nine feet in length, and I suppose the cowardly Philistines, to show their bravery, leaped upon the trunk of his carcass and jeered at the fallen slain, and whistled through the mouth of his helmet. Before night those cormorants had taken everything valuable from the field. And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa.

The World Robs the Dead.

"Before I get through to-day I will show you that the same process is going on all the world over, and every day, and that when men have fallen Satan and the world, so far from pitying them or helping them, go to work remorselessly to take what little there is left, thus stripping the slain.

"There are tens of thousands of young men every year coming from the country to our great cities. They come with brave hearts and grand expectations. The country lads sit down with the village grocery, with their feet on the iron rod around the red-hot stove in the evening, talking over the prospects of the young man who has gone off to the city. Two or three of them think that perhaps he may get along very well and succeed, but the most of them prophesy failure, for it is very hard to think that those whom we knew in boyhood will ever make any great success in the world.

"But our young man has a fine position in a dry goods store. The month is over, He gets his wages. He is not accustomed to have so much money belonging to himself. He is a little excited, and does not know exactly what to do with it, and he spends it in some places where he ought not. Soon there come to him new companions and acquaintances from the barrooms and the saloons of the city. Soon that young man begins to waver in the battle of temptation, and soon his soul goes down. In a few months, or a few years, he has fallen. He is morally dead. He is a mere corpse of what he once was. The harpies of sin snuff up the taint and come on the field. His garments gradually give out. He has pawned his watch. His health is failing him. His credit perishes. He is too poor to stay in the city, and he is too poor to pay his way home to the country. Down! down! Why do the low fellows of the city now stick to him so closely? Is it to help him back to a moral and spiritual life? Oh, no! I will tell you why they stay; they are Philistines stripping the slain.

The Wreck of a Home.

"Do not look where I point, but yonder stands a man who once had a beautiful home in this city. His house had elegant furniture, his children were beautifully clad, his name was synonymous with honor and usefulness; but evil habit knocked at his front door, knocked at his back door, knocked at his parlor door, knocked at his bedroom door. Where is the piano? Sold to pay the rent. Where is the hatrack? Sold to meet the butcher's bill. Where are the carpets? Sold to get bread. Where is the wardrobe? Sold to get rum. Where are the daughters? Working their fingers off in trying to keep the family together. Worse and worse until everything is gone.

"Who is that going up the front steps of that house? That is a creditor, hoping to find some chair or bed that has not been levied upon. Who are those two gentlemen now going up the front steps? The one is a constable, the other is the Sheriff. Why do they go there? The unfortunate is morally dead, socially dead, financially dead. Why do they go there? I will tell you why the creditors, and the constables, and the Sheriffs go there. They are, some on their own account, and some on account of the law, stripping the slain.

"An ex-member of Congress, one of the most eloquent men that ever stood in the House of Representatives, said in his last moments: 'This is the end. I am dying—dying on a borrowed bed, covered by a borrowed sheet, in a house built by public charity. Bury me under that tree in the middle of the field, where I shall not be crowded, for I have been crowded all my life.'

"Where were the jolly politicians and the dissipating comrades who had been with him, laughing at his jokes, applauding his eloquence, and plunging him into sin? They have left. Why? His money is gone, his reputation is gone, his wit is gone, his clothes are gone, everything is gone. Why should they stay any longer? They have completed their work. They have stripped the slain.

"There is another way, however, of doing that same work. Here is a man who, through his sin, is prostrate. He acknowledges that he has done wrong. Now is the time for you to go to that man and say: 'Thousands of people have been as far astray as you are and got back.' Now is the time for you to go to that man and tell him of the omnipotent grace of God, that is sufficient for any poor soul. Now is the time to go to tell him how swearing John Bunyan, through the grace of God, afterward came to the Celestial City. Now is the time to go to that man and tell him how profligate Newton came, through conversion, to be a world-renowned preacher of righteousness. Now is the time to tell that man that multitudes who have been pounded with all the flails of sin and dragged through all the sewers of pollution, at last have risen to positive dominion of moral power.

Guilty of Stripping the Slain.

"You do not tell him that, do you? No. You say to him: 'Loan you money? No. You are down. You will have to go to the dogs. Lend you a dollar? I would not lend you five cents to keep you from the gallows. You are debauched! Get out of my sight, now! Down; you will have to stay down!' and thus those bruised and battered men are sometimes accosted by those who ought to lift them up. Thus the last vestige of hope is taken from them. Thus those who ought to go and lift and save them, are guilty of stripping the slain.

"The point I want to make is this: Sin is hard, cruel, and merciless. Instead of helping a man up, it helps him down; and when, like Saul and his comrades, you lie on the field, it will come and steal your sword and helmet and shield, leaving you to the jackal and the crow.

"But the world and Satan do not do all their work with the outcast and abandoned. A respectable impenitent man comes to die. He is flat on his back. He could not get up if the house was on fire. Adroitest medical skill and gentlest nursing have been a failure. He has come to his last hour. What does Satan do for such a man? Why, he fetches up all the inapt, disagreeable, and harrowing things in his life. He says: 'Do you remember those chances you had for heaven, and missed them? Do you remember all those lapses in conduct? Do you remember all those opprobrious words and thoughts and actions? Don't remember them, eh? I'll make you remember them.' And then he takes all the past and empties it on that deathbed, as the mail bags are emptied on the Post Office floor. The man is sick. He cannot get away from them.

"Then the man says to Satan: 'You have deceived me. You told me that all would be well. You said there would be no trouble at the last. You told me if I did so and so, you would do so and so. Now you corner me, and hedge me up, and submerge me in everything evil.' 'Ha! ha!' says Satan. 'I was only fooling you. It is mirth for me to see you suffer. I have been for thirty years plotting to get you just where you are. It is hard for you now—it will be worse for you after a while. It pleases me. Lie still, Sir. Don't flinch or shudder. Come, now, I will tear off from you the last rag of expectation. I will rend away from your soul the last hope. I will leave you bare for the beating of the storm. It is my business to strip the slain.'

The Strong Man's Vain Boast.

"While men are in robust health, and their digestion is good, and their nerves are strong, they think their physical strength will get them safely through the last exigency. They say it is only cowardly women who are afraid at the last, and cry out for God. 'Wait till I come to die. I will show you. You won't hear me pray, nor call for a minister, nor want a chapter read from the Bible.' But after the man has been three weeks in a sickroom his nerves are not so steady, and his worldly companions are not anywhere near to cheer him up, and he is persuaded that he must quit life; his physical courage is all gone.

"He jumps at the fall of a teaspoon in a saucer. He shivers at the idea of going away. He says: 'Wife, I don't think my infidelity is going to take me through. For God's sake don't bring up the children to do as I have done. If you feel like it, I wish you would read a verse or two out of Fannie's Sabbath school hymn book or New Testament.' But Satan breaks in and says: 'You have always thought religion trash and a lie; don't give up at the last. Besides that, you cannot, in the hour you have to live, get off on that track. Die as you lived. With my great black wings I shut out that light. Die in darkness. I rend away from you that last vestige of hope. I am in my business to strip the slain.'

"A man who had rejected Christianity and thought it all trash, came to die. He was in the sweat of a great agony, and his wife said: 'We had better have some prayer.' 'Mary, not a breath of that,' he said. 'The lightest word of prayer would roll back on me like rocks on a drowning man. I have come to the hour of test. I had a chance, but I forfeited it. I believed in a liar, and he has left me in the lurch. Mary, bring me Tom Paine, that book that I swore by and lived by, and pitch it into the fire, and let it burn and burn as I myself shall soon burn.' And then, with the foam on his lip and his hands tossing wildly in the air, he cried out: 'Blackness of darkness! Oh, my God, too late!' And the spirits of darkness whistled up from the depths, and wheeled around and around him, stripping the slain.

"Sin is a luxury now; it is exhilaration now; it is victory now. But after a while it is collision; it is defeat; it is extermination; it is backalism; it is robbing the dead; it is stripping the slain. Give it up to-day—give it up! Oh, how you have been cheated on, my brother, from one thing to another! All these years you have been under an evil mastery that you understood not. What have your companions done for you? What have they done for your health? Nearly ruined it by carousal. What have they done for your fortune? Almost scattered it by spendthrift behavior. What have they done for your reputation? Almost ruined it with good men. What have they done for your immortal soul? Almost insured its overthrow.

"Many are crying out: 'I admit I am slain; I admit it!' On what battlefield, my brothers? By what weapon? 'Polluted imagination,' says one man; 'intoxicating liquor,' says another man; 'my own hard heart,' says another man. Do you realize this? Then I come to tell you that the omnipotent Christ is ready to walk across this battlefield and revive, and resuscitate, and resurrect your dead soul. Let him take your hand and rub away the numbness; your head, and bathe off the aching; your heart, and stop its wild throb. He brought Lazarus to life; he brought Jairus's daughter to life; he brought the young man of Nain to life, and these are three proofs anyhow that he can bring you to life.

"When the Philistines came down on the field, they attempted between the corpses, and they rolled over the dead, and they took away everything that was valuable; and so it was with the people that followed after the armies at Chancellorsville, and at Pittsburg Landing, and at Stone River, and at Atlanta, stripping the slain; but the Northern and Southern women—God bless them!—came on the field with basins, and pads, and towels, and lint, and cordials, and Christian encouragement; and the poor fellows that lay there lifted up their arms and said: 'Oh, how good that does feel since you dressed it!' and others looked up and said: 'Oh, how you make me think of my mother!' and others said: 'Tell the folks at home I died thinking about them,' and another looked up and said: 'Miss, won't you sing me a verse of "Home, Sweet Home" before I die?' And then the tattoo was sounded, and the hats were off, and the service was read: 'I am the resurrection and the life'; and in honor of the departed the muskets were loaded, and the command given, 'Present—fire!' And there was a shingle set up at the head of the grave with the epitaph of 'Lieut. ——, in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regulars,' or 'Capt. ——, in the Fifteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.' And so now, across this great field of moral and spiritual battle, the angels of God come walking among the slain, and there are voices of comfort, and voices of hope, and voices of resurrection, and voices of heaven.

A Struggle of the Angels.

"One night I saw a tragedy on the corner of Broadway and Houston Street. A young man, evidently doubting as to which direction he had better take, his hat lifted high enough so that you could see he had an intelligent forehead; stout chest, he had a robust development. Splendid young man. Cultured young man. Honored young man. Why did he stop there while so many were going up and down?

"The fact is, that every man has a good angel and a bad angel contending for the mastery of his spirit, and there was a good angel and a bad angel struggling with that young man's soul at the corner of Broadway and Houston Street. 'Come with me,' said the good angel; 'I will take you home; I will spread my wings over your pillow; I will lovingly escort you all through life under supernatural protection; I will bless every cup you drink out of, every couch you rest on, every doorway you enter; I will consecrate your tears when you weep, your sweat when you toil, and at the last I will hand over your grave into the hand of the bright angel of a Christian resurrection. In answer to your father's petition and your mother's prayer I have been sent of the Lord out of heaven to be your guardian spirit. Come with me,' said the good angel in a voice of unearthly symphony.

"It was music like that which drops from a lute of heaven when a seraph breathes on it. 'No, no,' said the bad angel, 'come with me; I have something better to offer; the wines I pour are from chalices of bewitching carousal; the dance I lead is over floor tessellated with unrestrained indulgences; there is no God to frown on the temples of sin where I worship. The skies are Italian. The paths I tread are through meadows, daisied and primrosed. Come with me.' The young man hesitated at a time when hesitation was ruin, and the bad angel smote the good angel until it departed, spreading wings through the starlight upward and away until a door flashed open in the sky and forever the wings vanished.

"That was the turning point in that young man's history, for, the good angel flown, he hesitated no longer, but started on a pathway which is beautiful at the opening, but blasted at the last. The bad angel, leading the way, opened gate after gate, and at each gate the road became rougher and the sky more lurid, and what was peculiar, as the gate slammed shut it came to with a jar that indicated that it would never open.

From Gardens to Deserts.

"Passed each portal, there was a grinding of locks and a shoving of bolts, and the scenery on either side of the road changed from gardens to deserts, and the June air became a cutting December blast, and the bright wings of the bad angel turned to sackcloth, and the eyes of light became hollow with hopeless grief, and the fountains, that at the start had tossed with wine, poured forth bubbling tears and foaming blood, and on the right side of the road there was a serpent, and the man said to the bad angel: 'What is that serpent?' and the answer was, 'That is the serpent of stinging remorse.' On the left side of the road there was a lion, and the man asked the bad angel, 'What is that lion?' and the answer was, 'That is the lion of all-devouring despair.' A vulture flew through the sky, and the man asked the bad angel, 'What is that vulture?' and the answer was, 'That is the vulture waiting for the carcasses of the slain.'

"And then the man said to the bad angel, 'What does all this mean? I trusted in what you said at the corner of Broadway and Houston Street; I trusted it all, and why have you thus deceived me?' Then the last deception fell off the charmer, and it said, 'I was sent forth from the pit to destroy your soul; I watched my chance for many a long year; when you hesitated that night on Broadway I gained my triumph; now you are here. Ha! ha! You are here. Come, now, let us fill these two chalises of fire, and drink together to darkness and woe and death. Hail! Hail!' Oh, young man, will the good angel sent forth by sin, get the victory over your soul? Their wings are interlocked this moment above you, contending for your destiny, as above the Apennines eagle and condor fight mid sky. This hour may decide your destiny."

WELCOME TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Dr. Lyman Abbott Extends an Open Hand to Catholics and Calvinists.

"What is the Christian Church, of what does it consist?"

This was the question the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed himself to the task of answering yesterday morning from the pulpit of Plymouth Church. The sermon was of pertinence, because Plymouth Church was about to offer the privilege of its membership for practically the last time until next Fall.

Dr. Abbott's text was the forty-second verse of the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "And they continued steadfastly in the Apostles' teaching and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and the prayers."

"After the resurrection and the ascension," said Dr. Abbott, "the Disciples were brought into new perplexities. They had been perplexed by the death of Christ. They were again perplexed by the story of His resurrection. They had taken new hope by His reappearance on earth, but now He had gone, whither they knew not.

"Still, they were no longer in despair. His resurrection had filled them with undying hope. They looked for Him to come again. So they kept together in Jesus, and waited for His coming. I don't know if the Disciples would ever have gone out from Jerusalem if they had not been accelerated by persecutions.

"But they left Jerusalem, and, going out, they formed little groups or companies. The Disciples were poor. They had no place for worship, no church. All they could do was to meet at the houses of one or another of the Disciples. They usually met at night, partly because they were busy at work in the daytime, and partly, also, through the fear of persecution.

"The services of the Disciples were of the simplest description. They borrowed their services from the Old Testament. Most of the Disciples were Jews. They found in the Old Testament services a new meaning. Sometimes all the Disciples read; sometimes they chanted, as in the case of the verse I have read. Usually one Disciple read to the rest. There were no ordained preachers.

"Their meetings were prayer meetings. In the earlier days the women as well as the men spoke at these gatherings. Later, when Christianity had spread into Greece, in which country no woman who spoke in public was considered of good repute, there were no longer women speakers at the meetings. Paul, indeed, advised the women to keep silent, for the reason I have stated. Unfortunately, for 1,900 years the Church has mistaken Paul's direction to the Christian women in Greece to apply to all Christian women at Christian meetings in all countries, at all times, and under all circumstances. The admonition for silence on the part of the women was applied by Paul to Corinth.

"The first work of the Church was charity. The Christians distributed their goods to one another. The richer shared with the poorer. There was little temptation to cupidity, as few of them thought the world would outlast their own generation.

"The early Christian churches were not communistic. There was no obligation laid on men to share their goods with one another. The sharing was purely voluntary.

"It was necessary to have officers to distribute charity. Where the Church had grown up in Jewish communities the organization of the Synagogue was naturally adopted. The Christians had their presbuterol, or elders. In the Grecian churches they were called overseers, the same as the Bishops of to-day. By and by, as the churches multiplied, there would be three or four household gatherings in the same city. There was then danger of the charities conflicting and overlapping. It was thus necessary to have one man to oversee all the churches in that one place. Then the Church became a bureau for the distribution of charity. There was one man over all. This was the origin of the bishopric.

"Their creed was simple: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.' Any man who thus accepted was welcomed to this little household of faith.

"This was the first Christian Church. It was composed of a few people, who were loyal to Jesus. There were only two ceremonies—baptism and the eucharist. Baptism was the long-time rite by which the Jews had initiated pagans. Converts brought their wives, children, and servants into the Church. In those days the women had no right to think for themselves. There is little to indicate that children were baptized before they reached the age of discretion. When the early Christians sat at their meals they remembered the eucharist. Bread was broken and wine passed whenever they met. Then there were prayers, singing, and talking. It was a church sociable, only a good deal more religious than the average church sociable of our time.

"This, then, was the original Church of Christ. It was a body of people loyal to Christ, ready to do His work in His way.

"Since that time the edifices have grown. Now we have great cathedrals. But the Church does not depend on the size of its buildings. We may have large buildings if we need them, but they are not necessary to the Church. The Church is still a church if it meets in the upper chamber of a house.

"We have added, too, to the liturgy, and to the ceremonial. We have almost transformed them both. For eighteen centuries men have been praying to God, and it would be strange if there had not been gathered a literature of devotion.

"I love the Episcopal liturgy. Uusually when I am away from home I worship in an Episcopal church. Perhaps I shouldn't if I was not always worshipping in a Congregational church when at home. I have the Episcopal liturgy, but it is not essential to the Church. Some souls go to the throne best on stones worn by the knees of centuries of worshippers. Some souls fly direct to the throne. It does not make any difference how we ascend, so we come there. The little girl who says, 'God bless mamma,' is as truly worshipping God as the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Episcopalian, the Congregationalist. Worship does not consist in form. It lies in the spirit.

"We have vastly developed the organization of the Church. The early Christians had no Boards of Deacons or Trustees. There was nothing for Trustees or administration. There were no music committees, nothing of this sort. The Church does not depend on organization, any more than it depends on its ritual or its buildings.

"Our Episcopalian brethren are asking us to bring about the unity of the Church of Christ by agreeing to support, to believe in, the Bible, the Apostolic and Nicene authority, the sacrament, and the historical episcopate, locally adapted to the needs of the Church. I have no objection to the historic episcopate. I would be willing to work under a Bishop if I thought he would not lay too much upon me. I would be willing to be a Bishop if I thought too much responsibility would not be put on me.

"The Christian Church grew naturally, first by its charities, and second by its missionary work. The heart of the Church is a band of men loyal to Christ, ready to do His work in His way. A devout soul is a devout soul.

"Well, we have elaborated the Church, its creed, its organization, its buildings. But there is objection when a Church says there can be no Church without a creed, no Church without a cathedral. It is not necessary for the members of a Church to believe something about Christ. What is required is that they shall imbibe Christ's life, character, and teachings. It is not necessary to philosophize about theology. On the whole, it seems to be easier to most people to philosophize about religion than to practice it.

"It is said this is the time of disorganization—that a church with no creed is bound by a rope of sand. The Congregationalists are criticised for being ready to welcome Quakers and Unitarians. Plymouth Church is ready to receive Quakers and Unitarians and all men on the simple creed of love for God and loyalty to Him. It is not the logic of philosophy, but the loyalty of life. The Church of Christ should be at least as broad as the Christian hymn-book, which contains hymns by men of all religions.

"We stand ready to welcome the Roman Catholic to Plymouth. We do not ask him to lay aside the added faiths which we do not share with him. We are ready to welcome the Calvinist, and let him believe his creeds and conditional election, if he can reconcile it with the free Gospel of Christ.

"In a Roman Catholic religious book issued recently I find this definition of the Church: 'The faithful united under the headship of Christ, in the worship of God.' I would modify only by inserting the word 'work' before the word 'worship,' and then I would take the Roman Catholic definition for my own.

"We invite into Plymouth all those who are thus loyal to Christ, all those who do desire to do Christ's work in Christ's way. We impose no other condition of membership. It is not enough for a man to come and say, 'I want to be a moral philosopher.'

"Plymouth Church is not a society of ethical culture. It is not a mere organization of philanthropy. We welcome you, not to a body of saints, but to a body of sinners. We do not claim to be holier than other men. We desire to be better than we have been. We have come through the Red Sea. Our backs are turned on Egypt, our faces are toward Jerusalem. We invite you to a blessed fellowship. It is said the Church is not a social club. Well, it is not merely a social club, it is a social club. There are no such friendships in history as those in the Church of Christ. We invite you to a splendid service. The Church is nothing if not organized for humanity. We are united for work as well as for worship. A church is not a congregation, any more than a bucketful of chemical constituents of man is the man himself. A church is a living, working thing. We invite you to a magnificent war. There's plenty of fighting still to be done, in business, in politics, in industry, in theology, and even in the Church. There is fighting to be done against corruption in Government. We therefore invite you to a splendid victory. Do not you, perhaps, need us?"

BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND DIVINE.

Man's Finite Reason, Dr. Parkhurst Says, Must Concede Middle Ground.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached to a large congregation in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. His text was from First Corinthians, ii., 11: "For what man knoweth the things of man save the spirit of man which is in him? Even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the spirit of God." He said, in part:

"One must be human in order to be able to know the things of man; one must be Divine in order to be able to know the things of God. Only the human can know the human; only the Divine can know the Divine. So that you have got to concede a certain amount of common ground between the human and the Divine, or there is an end to all possibility of man's knowing God.

"Have you ever thought how much it means that the same being who appeared on earth over 1,800 years ago admits of being called either the Son of Man or the Son of God? There was but a single personality there. He was not one-half human, the other half divine. If He had been, there would have had to be still another Mediator, in order to make these two halves one in each other. If the human and the Divine are off from each other's range, then the human and the Divine in Christ would have been off from one another's range, and another Christ would have been necessary, in order to reconcile Him to Himself and make Him one with Himself.

"We are not trying to prepare any final statement of the case, nor to hew out a finished definition that the theologian can pack away in his chest dogmatic curios. We have no interest in that kind of thing, and no interest in any one who has. But Jesus Christ was a wonderful being, and one of the most wonderful things about Him was not that He was a man; was not that He was God; but that, without ceasing to be either, he was the other, and that without ceasing to be the other He was both, and that one indivisible personality admitted of being called by either name.

"The eye of the human spirit is nicely graduated to the light of God, but must be filled with that light before the things of God will become to it an experience and a vision. There is not so much difference between the scheme of things that are Divine and the scheme of things that are earthly. It is the sun in your eye that shows you the things of the sun. It is God in your eye that shows you the things of God. Not much difference between them, only one has to do with the firmament of nature and the other with the firmament of the spirit.

"No improvement has yet been made on the 3,000 years old declaration of Zophar that no man can find God by searching. Conference with the truth makes the philosopher, communion with beauty makes the artist; communion with God makes knowledge of the things of God. Christ spent in prayer the entire night preceding the Sermon on the Mount.

"There are people who never pray and yet say there is no God, or that if there is He cannot be known. That is like living in the cellar and saying that there is no sun, or if there is that it cannot be seen. By praying we do not mean so much the attitude of devout petitions as we do walking with God in waiting quietness. It takes a good deal of time to come into profound relations with the world of truth and become a philosopher. It takes a good deal of time to come into tender relations with the world of beauty and to be an artist. It takes a good deal of time to be a Christian, if we mean by that not simply one who does fairly well what is right, but one who spends sufficient time away from the bustle of life to be able to hear the still, small voice and to have the great things of God borne in upon him with a fullness and pressure that means reality and that establishes the soul in comfort and confidence, making God a presence, and the things of God material of sweet and satisfied experience."

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DR. WILSON FOR TEMPERANCE.

He Thinks Absolute No-License Would Be a Good Remedy.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke last night on "Reform." He applied it to the liquor question, which he said was the most stupendous one now before the world.

"The hand of Providence," he said, "has entered that question in the calendar of the world court to be adjudicated at once. The liquor question is not only paramount in this country, but even in Africa. For every single person saved in that continent a thousand are debauched by liquor sent by Christian America and England. It were really better that continent had never seen a Christian. Yearly liquor costs this city 13,000 people, and nearly 200,000 all over the country.

"The liquor question is like the slavery question. Something had to give way then. God's principle will win this time."

Dr. Wilson advocated Bishop Doane's proposition that licenses be abolished altogether. He believes that when the public received no further benefit from the sale of liquor, it would cease to tolerate what everybody admitted was bad in itself.

"Some may think they have cause to despair," added Dr. Wilson, "because a certain party threatens to extend the liquor traffic. But right here the hand of God is shown. For it is awakening the conscience-possessing people to the realization that they cannot trust any of the great parties to protect their homes, and it will bring them all within one great God's party, which will help God to down the liquor traffic."

Dr. Wilson implored the women especially to hasten with their tears and prayers the day of emancipation from liquor slavery.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PURGATORY

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Declares It Will Be Heaven at Death or Never.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, delivered a sermon at the morning services yesterday on the future life of the soul. He took as his text Second Corinthians, v., 8; "Willing rather to be absent from the body than to be present with the Lord." He said in part:

"The doctrine of the Papists in regard to purgatory was not known until more than one thousand years after Christ came on earth. Such doctrine was first introduced by Pope Hilderbrand in 1073.

"The object of the atonement of Christ is to prevent the necessity of punishment, and any system of theology which maintains that there is any further punishment for sin detracts from the perfection of Christ's work.

"If man can atone for his own sins, then why did Christ die? If the sufferings in an alleged purgatory can fit a man for heaven then he will need no forgiveness of God, and will ask for none.

"We are admitted to heaven either at death or never. There is to be a general day of judgment, for this is necessary to make known the rewards or punishments meted out to mankind. The judgment at the time of death is a private one, and unknown to the hosts of people of this world. To vindicate God's justice there will be a time when all are judged.

"Of course, there are degrees in heaven. The nature and qualities of our actions, our natural capacities, and our aids to assist us in the pursuit of knowledge will all enter into the account, and every man will receive punishment or reward in accordance with these."

The Services at St. Patrick's.

Solemn high mass was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Patrick Daly, the Rev. William J. B. Daly, acting as Deacon, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy as sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey as master of ceremonies.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, who acted as Deacon of Honor to the Archbishop during the high mass.

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HE FEARS FOR RELIGION

Assistant Bishop Gailor of Tennessee Utters Words of Warning.

INFIDELITY AGGRESSIVE AND STRONG

He Delivers the First of the Discourses Given Under the Auspices of the Church Club.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Tennessee, yesterday afternoon delivered the introductory lecture of a series of discourses which will be given under the auspices of the Church Club of New-York during April and May, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. These lectures will be on "Christian Unity and the Bishop's Declaration."

The lecture of Bishop Gailor was preceded by a brief devotional office, at which the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector of the church, officiated.

Bishop Gailor, in the course of his lecture, said it was a depressing experience to visit a town of 1,800 inhabitants where perhaps 500 people attend church on Sunday and to find that there are ten or twelve churches in the place bidding for the patronage of these 500 people, and to find that the expense of maintaining this multitude of sects is so great that no denomination can afford to have a resident minister.

"Yet this," said Bishop Gailor, "is getting to be a not uncommon ecclesiastical condition in many Eastern and Southern towns. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that a large proportion of the community are non-churchgoers and that there is no religious provision for works of practical charity. There are large districts in the community where religion flourishes after a certain fashion and where a free hospital or a free house for the poor, the aged, and the infirm is almost unknown.

"The divinity of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the value of the sacraments, the nature and destiny of man, the nature of God, the inspirations and contents of the Bible, the form and purpose of public worship—each and all of the great themes are subjects of fierce and intolerant dissension. There are those who use musical instruments and those who do not; those who sing hymns and those who sing psalms.

"Sixty-eight per cent. of the population of the United States are reported as without any religious affiliation whatever. And infidelity, the infidelity that represents intellectual skepticism, and the infidelity that represents spiritual indifference or despair, and the infidelity that represents moral failure—infidelity is every day more aggressive and widespread.

"Crime is increasing more rapidly than the population. Our improved educational facilities, of which we are justly proud, have enabled criminals to become intellectually sharper, more enterprising, and more successful. The amount of money lost by embezzlements and robberies for 1894 was $25,234,112, as compared with $19,929,692 for 1893. Official corruption and commercial dishonesties and falsehoods have become so common that confidence, the surest foundation of the prosperity of States, is rare between man and man, and the business of the country feels the creeping palsy of that anti-Christ that maketh and worketh a lie.

"The chill of uncertainty affects our missionary work at home and abroad. The Chinese write articles to our own reviews demanding to know why we ask the Chinese to become Christians when we ourselves seem to be unable to determine what Christianity is. But more than this, our seemingly utter inability to agree together on any rational statement of the Christian doctrine has led many men and women to the conclusion that after all the Christian Gospel is not a definite message of help and blessing to mankind, but that it is a force or influence vague and indefinite."

The lecturer then gave a historical sketch of the causes that led to the divisions of Christendom, dealing with the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches, and, coming down to the Reformation, he upheld the position which the Church of England took in regard to the reformation movement when compared with the Continental Churches.

Continuing, he said: "I cannot believe that the reunion of Christendom is a mere iridescent or spangled dream. I cannot but believe that the words of our Lord and the faith of the Apostles are a standing rebuke to such skepticism. The triumphs of the early Church are a warning and a prophecy, and He who taught us to pray 'Thy kingdom come' will fulfill Himself, though men doubt and fail."

The next lecture will be on April 28, at 4 P. M. It will be delivered by the Rev. Charles E. W. Body, D. D., and will be on "The Holy Scriptures."

SUCCESS WITH THE STORAGE BATTERY

Isaac L. Rice Points Out Where It Has Been Used to Good Advantage.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I saw in your paper to-day an account of a lecture delivered at Columbia College by Mr. Sever, Instructor of Electricity at that college, in which it was stated that all attempts at storage battery traction hitherto made were failures.

I was present at the lecture, and recognize that the lecturer was accurately reported. I was, however, astonished at the time, to find that the lecturer, while referring to numerous failures, did not allude with a word to the manifest and extremely important successes of this method of traction. In order, therefore, to correct any erroneous impression that might have been created, will you permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that in the City of Paris, France, storage batteries have successfully and profitably operated street-car lines for over three years, having made a total of over 2,000,000 car miles in that period.

The company operating these cars also equipped the Intermural Line at the recent Lyons Exhibition, and with such success that the entire outfit was purchased by the City of Nice. The Cities of Marseilles and Avignon have also contracted for storage battery lines with the same company. An English company, manufacturing the same type of battery, is operating a tramway line in the City of Birmingham with perfect success.

The lecturer called attention also to a series of experiments made in Washington, and stated that all these experiments were failures. This is incorrect, as the type of battery in successful operation in Paris was also experimented upon in Washington, and, although the line has grades over 6 per cent. and 52 short curves, the electrician in charge of the operation has published statements to the effect that the storage battery cells of the type in question ran 4,000 car miles, when the experiment, (for reasons not connected with the question of success or failure of that type,) was concluded, and that at the end of that time they gave no evidence whatever of any depreciation.

I may add that the cells that were used there, and which ran the 4,000 car miles, are still in successful use to-day for other work, although those experiments were concluded in the fall of 1893.

I beg to add that the company manufacturing the batteries above referred to, is prepared to furnish storage batteries for all ordinary city traction, and to guarantee that the cost of their operation, including maintenance, shall not exceed that of horse cars, and that it is ready to give ample security for the performance of its contracts to that effect. ISAAC L. RICE.

New-York, April 19, 1895.

Confessed He Stole the Diamond.

Fred Bogart, nineteen years old, of 342 Third Avenue, was arrested Saturday while trying to pawn a valuable diamond in a pawnshop at Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue. He said at first that his grandfather had left the diamond to him. He confessed afterward that he had stolen the diamond from the jewelry store of William Ramon, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, where he was employed as a messenger.

Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, continued Bogart's hearing, as no one appeared to prove the theft.

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"THE SALOON KEEPER'S LEDGER"

The Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks Begins His Series of Discourses in Brooklyn—A Hint to Congress.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks delivered the first of a series of discourses on "The Saloon Keeper's Ledger" in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the special theme being "The Saloon Debtor to Disease."

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beveridge, the temperance campaign singers, sang several bright and taking temperance songs. Dr. Banks spoke, in part, as follows:

"Our theme in this series of evening conferences is to be 'The Saloon Keeper's Ledger.' You all understand what a ledger is. It is a book of results

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
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Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City. Where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Paris.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:00—Trilby.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Three Guardsmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Butterflies.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 16th St-Irving Place—8:15—Eine Verfolgte Unschuld; Das Versprechen Hinterm Herd.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Die Meistersinger.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-5th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	54	46	3:30 P. M.	72	62
6 A. M.	56	45	6 P. M.	65	50
9 A. M.	61	50	9 P. M.	60	47
12 M.	65	62	12 P. M.	56	46

Average temperature yesterday.....52
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....61⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....53 2-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

JAPAN AND COMMERCE.

If the Japan-China treaty be correctly reported—and of this we can judge in a short time now, when it shall have been formally ratified—its commercial provisions will be of great and increasing importance to the Western world. They are of a very enlightened character, and are calculated to put to shame nearly all the Occidental nations who have heretofore regarded themselves as incomparably superior to the Japanese. They require, in substance, the opening to the commerce of the world of five more Chinese ports and the extension of the privilege of travel and trade over a very large portion of the Chinese Empire—the exact area not yet being defined. In addition to these specific provisions, there must be considered the transfer to Japan of the large, fertile, and variedly rich island of Formosa, the cession of a portion of Northeastern China, and the independence of Corea, with the certain predominance of Japanese influence and guidance. All this involves the promotion of commerce and industry over a vast territory with a great population which has heretofore been almost entirely shut out from any but the most limited trade, and in which industry has been of the simplest sort.

It would have been in no way surprising had the Japanese Government, in settling the terms on which China could have peace, stipulated for exclusive commercial privileges, had opened the ports of China to Japanese vessels or cargoes only, and the inland trade to Japanese merchants and their goods. That would have been the policy which not very long ago was fully adopted by European Governments when they had the chance, and which is still in great measure pursued by Spain in the countries remaining to her from her ancient conquests and by France in her Oriental possessions. But it is understood that all that Japan exacts is the treatment of the most favored nation, is, in other words, an equal chance in the great and possibly vast benefits which by force of arms she has wrested from China for the whole world. There is absolutely no example in the history of the wars in which, in various parts of the world, the great powers of Europe have been engaged in the last three centuries of such broad judgment, such foresight, and such magnanimity on the part of the conquering nation. Even England, which now has opened all her great empire to the commerce of the world, never made such terms as conqueror, nor, indeed, ever made a considerable conquest except for the purpose of extending her own interests exclusively. The course of Japan places her statesmen, in this regard, in the very van of that sagacious respect for the welfare of the whole human race which has been the boast, but hardly the guiding principle, of Christian Governments.

The comment so far made on the prospect thus opened for the commerce of the world, especially the comment on the other side of the Atlantic, has been curiously in contrast with the wide intelligence of the Japanese statesmen. What seems to be most impressive in the new development is the certainty of an entirely novel and unlimited competition with the West in the markets of the world. We are told that the acuteness, quickness, and adaptability of the Japanese of the higher class, employing their own ingenious workmen and the docile and imitative Chinese, with the great and progressive use of modern machinery, will enable them not only to fill the markets of the Orient, but to invade those of the Occident, in many lines that are now pursued only by Western peoples. Certainly the Japanese show no fear of not being able to hold their own in a competition which they freely open to the rest of the world. There is every reason to expect a great increase in commerce and manufactures to which the resources of Japan and China, whether in agriculture and mining or in labor and the employment of labor, are adapted. But it appears very difficult for the average trader or manufacturer to grasp the fact which the whole history of the human race teaches, that consumption advances with production, and that every considerable addition to the number or capacity of producers is an addition to the effective demand for products. If it were not so, the world would still be where it was before the Phoenician coasters stole past the Pillars of Hercules and opened the gateways of "foreign trade." The complex and world-wide bargaining which we now call commerce rests to-day, as the barter of the ancients did, on the profit of both buyer and seller, and if that could be abolished or fail, the human family would lapse into barbarism. It is a most significant fact, and in our opinion most encouraging, that the new nation that has arisen in the far East and amazed the West, not merely with its great material force, but still more with the intellectual strength directing that force, should have shown such broad wisdom in its treatment of the commercial problem presented by its conquests.

VALUABLE LUNAR PROPERTY.

The Consul of the United States at Cardiff, who is now at Massillon, Ohio, on leave of absence, complains about "the marvelous increase in the number of claimants who write to him from this country concerning mythical fortunes, upon which they hope to realize." If he will make a little journey to Springfield, Ohio, he can find there the articles of incorporation, filed a few days ago, of the Baldridge Investigating Company, an organization the purpose of which is to obtain possession of the Holmes estate, $400,000,000, "now in the hands of the British Government." He can ascertain also that several prominent residents of Ohio are expectant and contributing members of this company, and that their leader is the Mayor of an Ohio city.

It does not appear that the recent revival of American faith in enormous but mythical "unclaimed" or undistributed estates in England has been caused by the release from the penitentiary of any of the swindlers who have fattened upon the credulity of deluded American "heirs" in the past. The Rev. George Burgoyne Howard is still serving out his term, and the convicted agents of the Lawrence-Towneley heirs are safe for some years to come. It may be that new promoters of the estate industry are at work on the old lines, but their operations have not yet attracted the attention of the authorities.

Before he returns to Wales, Consul Howells should enlighten the members of the Baldridge company as to the real location of the Holmes estate. That property, it is well known, is situated on the other side of the moon, and if the British Government really has been able to put "hands" on it, we may be sure that its grip will not be loosened for the benefit of the Baldridges in Ohio or elsewhere.

"PROTECTION—BIMETALLISM."

Some months since we called the attention of our readers to an open letter addressed by Mr. Wharton Barker to Gov. McKinley. The writer addressed the Governor, "because," he said, "you stand in the front rank among those who should lead in times of public peril, (and these are times of great public peril,) and you should therefore tell your countrymen what you believe they should do at such times. The campaign of 1896 should be for American Protection and American Bi-Metallism against British Free Trade and British Gold Mono-Metallism." In a recent letter Mr. Barker informs us of his understanding that "Messrs. Reed, McKinley, and Harrison cannot be Presidential candidates, for the party that stands upon this platform," from which we infer that the Governor's response—if he made any—to Mr. Barker's eloquent and urgent letter (Nov. 12, 1894,) was not satisfactory.

Mr. Barker's platform is of so peculiar and interesting a character that we should really like to know what the trouble with the Governor was. On the broad question of protection—not perhaps so burning as Mr. Barker thinks—it is in harmony with Gov. McKinley's ideas as avowed, with one important exception, which is the following:

"Remove all protective duties from imported articles which domestic 'Trusts' and combinations, created to control domestic production and repress domestic competition, have monopolized, destroying thus at home the benefit which protection along the frontier is intended to secure."

It is possible that this is the plank on which the Governor does not feel that he can safely and conveniently stand, because if he undertook to do so he would be compelled to advocate the repeal of a good many duties in the tariff that bears his name. And these duties are those which have yielded the largest profit to the protected interests and the richest percentage to the bank accounts of the party leaders or their agents. The prospect, for instance, of pressing on the Republican majority in Congress next December the prompt repeal of the protective duties enacted for the benefit of the Sugar Trust is one that Mr. McKinley can hardly be expected to face with any degree of cheerfulness.

Then there is Mr. Barker's bimetallism—that also may have proved a stumbling block to the Ohio statesman. Either it does not go far enough, or because it goes too far, or because the Governor may not be able to see how far it does go. It is really very simple, and we should say that if Mr. McKinley could be made to understand it, it ought to suit him to a dot—it is so charmingly "protective." What Mr. Barker proposes is, in effect, to give to any one who brings American silver bullion to the mints its market value in legal-tender silver dollars, plus one-fourth of the difference between the market value and the coinage value. For instance, at the present time silver is worth not far from 65 cents an ounce. The coinage value is $1.29 per ounce. Under Mr. Barker's plan a miner could take $650 worth of American silver to the mint, to be coined into $1,290, of which the owner would receive $810 in standard silver dollars. Supposing the silver dollars to remain at par, this would simply be giving to the American mine owners a bounty of some $246 on every thousand dollars' worth of silver produced. This is protection reduced to the simplest terms. We do not see why it should not satisfy the Governor of Ohio, and even tickle him.

Is it bimetallism also? That depends. So long as we could stand the inflation of the currency which such a bounty on silver coinage would produce, there would be a steady increase of silver money along with gold and paper. That probably would not go on a great while. Then we should have silver monometallism. It would be intensely American, for no sane nation would care to imitate us. It would be disastrous. It would also be disgraceful. But it would be slower than unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, and if Mr. McKinley has to make a choice, we should recommend him to accept the more lingering poison.

THE FLEET FOR KIEL.

In selecting the New-York and the Columbia to join temporarily the San Francisco and the Marblehead, our regular vessels on the European station, in the coming pageant at Kiel, Secretary Herbert supplies an ample and more than ample representation of our navy for that display.

Germany sent to the international naval review of two years ago in American waters only two vessels, the Kaiserin Augusta and the Seeadler; and since her navy was ranked at that time as stronger than ours in modern vessels, it is clear that to contribute even two vessels to the Kiel festival would be a full return for her courtesy.

But her representatives in our waters were almost fresh from the dockyards, having been completed the year before, whereas we have now certainly made advances upon the San Francisco, which, though a fine and fast ship, was completed in 1890. The Kaiserin Augusta, a triple-screw vessel, is also much larger than the San Francisco, being of 6,052 tons displacement, is faster, and carries a heavier main battery. But with the New-York and the Columbia in the show of June 19 we may feel no doubt of having a splendid representation of the best types of our cruising navy.

In the quartet which Admiral Kirkland will have under his command there are no slow craft. Even the Marblehead, of 2,089 tons displacement, has an average trial record of 18.44 knots for a four hours' run. The San Francisco surpasses her, with a record of 19.525 knots, while the New-York, a 21-knot armored cruiser of 8,200 tons, and the Columbia, a 22.8-knot protected cruiser of 7,375 tons, will be, of course, our principal reliance at Kiel as specimens of American shipbuilding.

The Secretary's purpose to detach two vessels from Admiral Meade's squadron shows plainly that he expects no further trouble from the affairs of Colombia. Guatemala, San Domingo, Cuba, Nicaragua, or Venezuela, to require their presence in the Gulf. In fact, any anxieties about the three countries first named seem to have subsided. But should any of the continuing sources of uneasiness in that region become acute and alarming, we may expect the New-York and the Columbia to remain for duties more important than the holiday parade at Kiel.

HIGHER WAGES.

One week ago we published a list of the manufacturing companies which had increased the wages of their employés in the two or three weeks immediately preceding. We are able this morning to make some interesting additions to this list. In order that the extent of this significant movement may be clearly seen, we republish below the names of the companies or firms which have made the increases mentioned heretofore:

H. C. Frick & Co. and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania coke district, 15 per cent., affecting 15,000 employés; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woolen factories in New-Hampshire; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employés; Fall River Iron Works mills, (cotton goods,) Fall River, Mass., 1,800 employés; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me.; Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn.; Belding Brothers & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn.; Grosvenordale Cotton Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,200 employés; E. W. Chapin & Co., manufacturers of woolens, Chapinville, Mass.; United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass.; Lakeside Manufacturing Company, Leicester, Mass.; United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, R. I.

It was predicted one week ago that the restoration of the old rate of wages at the Fall River Iron Works Mills (cotton goods) by President M. C. D. Borden would soon be followed by similar action on the part of the other manufacturers in the same city. That prediction has been fulfilled. On the 16th inst. there was a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River, and in six minutes an order was passed restoring the rate of wages paid before the reduction of Aug. 20, 1894. The increase, which takes effect to-day, is 12½ per cent., and it affects 25,000 employés.

This action was followed the next day by a general restoration of the wages paid before last August by the cotton manufacturers of New-Bedford, and here, it is reported, 25,000 operatives are affected by the advance. We prolong our list by the following additions:

All the cotton factories in Fall River, Mass., following the example set by Mr. Borden, on April 16 ordered an increase of 12½ per cent., restoring the rate prevailing before Aug. 20, 1894, the change to take effect on April 22. More than 25,000 employés are affected, and the wage payments will be increased, it is stated, by $18,000 per week.

All the cotton factories in New-Bedford, Mass.; a restoration of the rate paid before Aug. 20, 1894, was ordered on April 17; an advance of about 5 per cent., affecting about 25,000 operatives.

The Quinebaug and Danielsonville Manufacturing Companies posted notices on the 15th in their mills at Danielsonville, Williamsville, and Wauregan, Conn., announcing an increase of wages to take effect on April 22. More than 4,000 operatives are affected by the advance.

B. S. Stevens, manufacturer of woolens at Quinebaug, Conn., on the 17th increased the wages of his 200 employés by 15 per cent., restoring the rate paid in 1893.

The Slater Woolen Company of Webster, Mass., gave notice on the 20th inst. that the wages of its employés would be increased on May 1. An increase has been ordered by the same company in its cambric mills at East Webster, for May 1. The rate paid before the reduction of last year is to be restored. In both mills 1,500 employés are benefited.

John Chase & Sons, manufacturers of cassimeres at Webster, Mass., have increased the wages of their 300 operatives by 10 per cent.

Vassalborough Woolen Mills, near Augusta, Me.; increase of 10 per cent.

Burke Holl Company, Rowley, Mass., increase of 10 per cent., restoring old rate.

Weybosset Woolen Mills, Olneyville, R. I., wages increased in certain departments on the 18th inst.

Dyerville Manufacturing Company, Dyerville, R. I., increase of 5 per cent. on the 17th inst.

All these advances, with one exception, were made voluntarily. At the Vassalborough mills the employés were on strike for an increase of 20 per cent., and the company conceded 10 per cent.

These increases have exerted a depressing influence upon those advocates of McKinleyism who were still saying, a few days ago, that the reductions had been caused by the enactment of the new tariff or by the expectation that it would be enacted, and that employés must be satisfied with the reduced rates so long as the present tariff should be in force. We remarked a week ago that the passage of the McKinley tariff was followed by a long list of reductions of wages in the protected industries, a majority of these having been made in the fourth, fifth, and sixth months of the life of that tariff. The present tariff is now less than eight months old.

TO COMPLETE THE STATE CARE SYSTEM.

Nothing could be more liberal to the State than the terms on which it is proposed, in the bills pending in the Legislature, to transfer the property used for the care of the insane by this city and Kings County. The bill to establish the Manhattan State Hospital and turn over to it the New-York City asylums provides for a lease to the State of Ward's Island at an annual rental of one dollar, and for a conveyance in fee of all the asylum lands at Central Islip for the same consideration. All the buildings, improvements, equipment, fixtures, furniture, &c., of the asylums go with the land. In other words, the city is to give to the State all its insane asylum property on condition that the State take care of its insane.

It is intended that the State hospital and all the accommodations for the insane shall be ultimately limited to the two establishments on Ward's Island and at Islip, and to that end it is provided in the same bill that such buildings on Blackwell's and Hart's Islands as are now occupied by the insane shall pass under the control of the managers of the State Hospital until sufficient accommodations shall be provided for their inmates elsewhere, such control not to continue more than five years. Thus, when the plan shall be fully carried out, there will be a complete separation of the insane under State care from the city's institutions of charity and correction, and the buildings of the latter will be free for other uses.

The bill providing for the establishment of the Long Island State Hospital and the transfer to it of the insane of Kings County is equally liberal in its provisions. The Kings Park property is to be conveyed to the State for a nominal consideration, and the Flatbush property is to be leased at a nominal rent until provision can be made for the inmates of the latter at the main institution.

While this arrangement is an extremely liberal one for the State, turning over to it for nothing property that has cost millions of dollars, it will also be advantageous to New-York City and Kings County, because it will relieve them of the direct annual burden of caring for their own insane. This might not be much of a relief but for the fact that they have to pay their full share toward the support of the State system, whether they get any benefit from it or not. Their share is close upon one-half the entire cost. With the State system completed by the addition of New-York and Kings Counties, their shares will be correspondingly increased, but as it will include the care of their own insane and take that burden from them, the net result will be an annual saving of more than $200,000 to Kings County and fully twice as much to this city. It is worth while to give away property which only entails such heavy expense.

Another benefit of completing the State care system will be a substantial improvement in the condition and conduct of these institutions. The system will be harmonious and in charge of authorities devoted entirely to its administration and, it is to be hoped, wholly free from political influence of any kind.

THE SULTAN AND EUROPE.

The Sultan has probably made up his mind that there has been a massacre. Also that it will not do to have the massacre repeated. Similar conclusions have also been reached apparently by the representatives of the European powers charged with the duty of keeping the Sultan and his Ministry within bounds. Details are lacking in authenticity, yet there is good ground for believing that the two things are practically decided upon. The five provinces of Erzrum, Harput, Bitlis, Van, and Sivas are to be consolidated and placed under a Governor appointed with the approval of the European powers and subject to removal only with their consent. The principles of the Hatti Humayoun, indorsed by the treaty of Berlin, are to be reaffirmed and their execution guaranteed by an international commission sitting at Constantinople. There will undoubtedly be many who will say in disgust that this will amount to nothing, that the Turk is an anomaly and must be cast out absolutely, and will echo Mr. Gladstone's words that the Sultan is no longer worthy of the courtesies of diplomatic usage or of Christian tolerance. To all such the answer simply is, better, far better, to have so much than to have a contest which would still further deluge the empire in blood. The Sultan is a fact, and a fact which must be taken account of. He also represents several million more facts, which also cannot be ignored. Even on the supposition of the Turcophobists, that there is no good Turk but a dead Turk, there is no present way of securing the dead Turk without placing by his side a large number of dead Armenians, Greeks, &c., not to speak of dead Russians, Englishmen, Austrians, &c.

The fact is that there is an immense deal of nonsense talked and written on this subject by flamboyant Armenians and foreigners who have no personal knowledge of the facts. Mr. Greene, the author of "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey," understands the situation. No one who has read his book will accuse him of lack of sympathy for the Armenians or of a desire to shield the monsters of Sassoun, whether Kurds or Turks. Yet his plan for the relief of the country is essentially the one that is under consideration at Constantinople. It is the only one that offers any sort of genuine relief for the whole country. To advocate the entering in of the European powers for military occupation is to advocate what no one of them would for a moment dream of undertaking. It would require an expenditure of money and a sacrifice of life utterly disproportionate to the necessities of the case. The Turks will keep quiet if they realize that they must, and the powers have only to speak firmly and unitedly and they will carry their point.

The present need is for pressure to be brought to bear upon them, to speak firmly and promptly. There are indications of serious trouble across the Persian border. Not only Armenian refugees, but Kurds and Turks, have spread the story of Sassoun far and wide. The Kajar Turk of Northern Persia is more hot-headed and less amenable to influence than his cousin the Ottoman Turk of Asia Minor. Already there are mutterings that if the Turks of Turkey can do what they have done with impunity, what is to hinder the Turks of Persia from imitating and even surpassing them? Unless there is not merely firmness, but promptness, on the part of Europe in dealing with the Sultan there may be a more difficult problem in connection with the Shah. Meanwhile America is vitally interested in the matter. There should be some one in Constantinople to represent in the councils of the embassies the distinctively American interests. These are very varied, affecting not merely citizens, but property and commercial relations. Treaties must be safeguarded, mutual duties and responsibilities, many of them involving delicate questions of international law, must be recognized and their observance insisted upon. It is a critical time, and we should be represented at the Sublime Porte by a man who will command the respect, not only of the Turkish officials, but of his associates in the Diplomatic Corps. It is unfortunate that Minister Terrell has met with so decided a rebuff in the refusal of the Sultan to grant the promised permit for the American College for Girls in Constantinople. It is also unfortunate that some of the local Greek papers are now speaking of him openly in terms the reverse of complimentary, while Mr. Gresham has found it necessary to admonish him for conspicuous lack of tact.

It is curious, interesting, and suggestive that the legislator who attempted to break the Delaware Senatorial dead-lock by deserting Higgins and going over to Gasman Addicks should bear the name of Money.

The Senate bill authorizing a street railway in the State reservation at Niagara Falls should be killed with exemplary promptness. It is an impudent proposition. The reservation is for pleasure, not money-making.

Apparently Senator Robertson is not Westchester County's favorite son. Its Republicans have just boxed his ears soundly, as a hint for him to choose better company, and threaten to take away his latchkey altogether if he doesn't reform. They have even gone to the length of pointing out to him certain "imperative duties" which he has utterly neglected, and talk about "good faith" in a way that ought to make the Senator blush.

NOT WITCHES, BUT FAIRIES

A New Explanation of the Strange Tragedy in Tipperary.

An Irish correspondent of The London Spectator writes to inform the readers of that paper that the English papers seem to have missed the real point of that horrible chapter in the history of superstition—the murder of Mrs. Cleary in the County of Tipperary. She did not fall a victim to the belief in witchcraft or in demoniacal possession—neither has any real hold in Ireland. She perished owing to the belief in the fairies, a belief to this hour singularly prevalent through the whole of Munster, and, I am told, also in the North and West. A prominent tenet of the believers in the fairies and their powers is the superstition of "the changelling." Spenser, in the "Faery Queen," writes:

From thence a Fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept in tender swaddling band,
And her base elfin broods there for thee left;
Such, men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

In Munster, when a child appears delicate, or a young woman consumptive or hysterical, the conclusion often is that the child or the woman has been carried off by the fairies, to be made a playmate or nurse to the young fairies, and that a fairy substitute resembling the person taken away is deposited in its place, which gradually declines, and ultimately dies. The belief is that if the changeling be tortured by fire, its fairy parents will hear its cries, rush to its aid, carry it back to fairyland, and at the same moment restore the real person, who will be found sleeping calmly in the bed.

Cleary and "the neighbors" evidently believed that the being they tortured was not Cleary's wife, but a changeling. He addressed her: "In the name of God, are you Bridget Boland?" (her maiden name,) believing that thus adjured the being would confess it was a fairy. He said when he set fire to her: "You will soon see my wife come down the chimney," believing that the fairies would snatch away the tortured fairy and restore his real wife. Again, after the burning, many of the men of the locality sat up all night in a "fort," (earth embankment of ancient Irish village,) armed with black-handled knives. These poor people thought that a fairy procession would pass by; that in its midst would be Mrs. Cleary riding on a gray horse, and that if any one rushed forward and cut her bonds with a black-handled knife, (a potent weapon against all evil spirits,) she would at once be restored to the world. In the "Tales of Terror and Wonder," it was thus that Fair Janet rescued Tam Lin from the fairies. She sat at Giles Cross on Halloween, at the "murk and midnight hour," when she sees the fairy host go by:

"First she let the black pass by,
And next she let the brown,
But quickly ran to the milk-white steed,
And drew its rider down."

Thus Fair Janet rescued Tam Lin; thus the poor dwellers on the slope of Shere-namon, (the "Witches' Hill," a haunted mountain,) believed that they would rescue Bridget Cleary.

One Good Report from Newfoundland.

From The Halifax (N. S.) Herald.

It is very satisfactory to note that the Newfoundland seal fishery this year has been more than an average success, the estimated cash value of the catch, even at the low prices ruling, being about $450,000.

COUNTS ITS AGE BY CENTURIES

Bedford's Presbyterian Church Society in Westchester County Was Founded 215 Years Ago.

Far up among the hills of Westchester County, where stone walls and oak trees abound, away from the railroad, almost as far from the world as if it lay in one of the Territories, there is the little hamlet of Bedford Village.

It has a reputed population of about 4,500 inhabitants, and no doubt it has, if you include enough of the surrounding country. The actual village must contain about 400 persons. As Bedford is now, it was, and perhaps ever will be. The memory of even that loquacious old bore, "the oldest inhabitant," does not go back far enough to picture Bedford any larger than it is now, nor any smaller, nor any livelier, nor any duller. Almost as our, perhaps sainted, ancestors of 200 years ago left Bedford, it is to-day. There is the old Court House. It is shingled all over, walls and roof. It looks as old as the hill that rises in front of it. Its front wall has an inward tendency at about the level of the top of the door that makes its contour look like the face of an old man who has lost his teeth. Its sister Court House, which was at White Plains when the county seat was divided between Beford and White Plains, has been among the things of the past for a dozen years or more.

There are more hills in Bedford than Rome ever thought of, and there is a church on about every hill. The people go to church on Sunday, and are honest and happy. Their ancestors went to church before them. The early settlers had hardly started the smoke curling out of their cabin chimneys before they built a church.

The first one they built was a Congregational Church, under the protection of "the State." That church grew and spread, as many Congregational churches do, into a Presbyterian Church. It was never without a minister; it always had plenty of attendants, and fourteen years ago it celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its organization. Such an anniversary is a great thing anywhere in this "new world"; it was a tremendous thing for little Bedford. All the places of business were closed and locked. At the Post Office the shutters were shut and business was suspended. The houses were all deserted—everybody turned out to see the old church start on its third century.

The occasion can never be forgotten by those who attended. Carriages came down from the hills, up from the valleys, carriages with whole families, and the horses were hitched in the church sheds. A dozen teams met every train on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, four miles away, and carried the visitors to the village. Services were held in the church afternoon and evening; every seat was filled. There was music, followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. Prince, who preached his first sermon in the old church nearly half a century, before, and a historical address by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Baird. Then followed a dinner, such as one can find only out in the rich farming country, spread in the church parlor. It was the church organization, not the church building, that was so old. The building was a new one, and a very pretty one at that.

In 1680 the settlement was in the State of Connecticut, and the town records for March 22, 1680, say that the proposed "meeting house shall be set upon the common." Five years before this a minister, Peter Prueddon, had preached occasionally in Bedford, his hearers being generally eleven whites and two or three Indians. The next year Mr. Pruddon was invited to be the regular minister of the church. He preached in Bedford seven years. In 1688 the Rev. Thomas Denham was invited to fill the pulpit at a salary of £20 a year. He accepted, and died in a few months. He lies in the little graveyard on the hillside.

In 1689 the Rev. Mr. Ambler was called to the church, and it was agreed to build him "a frame, forty foots long by twenty-two foots wide, and to set it up fit for clabording and shingling, and to raise it up by the last of March to come after the deate hereof, to be teen foots and a half between joints."

In 1694 the town bought a house and lot of John Ambler for a parsonage for £35, and it is upon this land that the present church now stands. It was in this manner that Presbyterianism took foothold in Westchester County, and it has grown at a healthy rate since. It might be added that the old church stood for a century, and was then burned by the British under Col. Charlton.

The present church is a very handsome one, in everything complete. It cost $50,000, and was dedicated in 1872. Francis A. Palmer and his wife gave it out-and-out to the society. Mr. Palmer was then President of the Broadway National Bank. He was brought up in Bedford and in the old church, and was full of love for it.

A marble tablet on one of the inner walls, placed there by a unanimous vote of the congregation, reads as follows:

The Bedford Presbyterian Church
Commemorates the Christian
Liberality of
Mr. Francis A. Palmer and His Wife,
Susannah Palmer,
Who, for the good of the cause of Christ, and from their interest in this community, have built this temple of worship.—St. Luke, vii.: 5.

TWO WORLD'S FAIRS NEXT YEAR

Mexico Gives Invitations for Next April—Berlin Will Welcome Visitors.

Two countries are to hold world's fairs in 1896—one in the Old World and one in the New. To Americans, the International Exhibition of Industries and Fine Arts, which is to be opened under the shadow of the Castle of Chapultepec, within two miles of the capital of Mexico, on April 2, next year, undoubtedly will be the more interesting, especially from a commercial point of view.

Mexico, under the rule of President Diaz, has had the opportunity in the last few years to cultivate the great resources of the republic, and is now looking for purchasers of her products, as well as for bidding for the sale of the things she needs. She wants many things in return for her cereals and fruits, coffee and cotton. She wants agricultural machinery and tools, equipment of all kinds for her railroads, machinery to develop her mines, printing presses, books, and paper, pianos, canned meats, and the thousands of things which the United States has to sell, and which this country, through its advantage of neighborhood, should furnish with more benefit to herself than any other nation.

The exposition is to be a permanent colony. The Mexican Government will admit free all material and machinery to be used in the construction of exposition buildings. The railroads and steamship companies will charge less than half the regular tariff on freight sent to the exposition. All goods and articles intended for it will be admitted practically free, being imported as in bond. Signor Ignacia Bejarano, the official Mayor of the Federal Government, is acting as Director General, and the local directory includes some of the most prominent men of the city and the republic

JAPAN'S TERMS FOR PEACE

Regarded as Immoderate by Both France and Russia.

A REVISION OF THE TREATY ASKED

Russia Will Not Renounce Her Policy Toward Corea, and France Will Not Leave Her Isolated.

PARIS, April 21.—The Debats says in a leader on the situation in the Orient:

"The Japanese occupation of Liao-Tong is a menace to both Pekin and Corea. If Japan expects Russia to renounce her policy toward Corea she probably has made a great mistake. Moreover, France will not leave Russia isolated in the East, and Germany is not disposed to regard indifferently Japan's encroachments.

Japan's conditions of peace are immoderate. Her ambition ought to be brought down at once. England will incur a grave responsibility if she separates herself from the rest of Europe at this decisive moment. Prior to the exchange of the ratifications Japan ought to see that a revision of the treaty is necessary and effect it voluntarily."

LONDON, April 21.—The Standard will say to-morrow in a leader on the treaty of peace between China and Japan:

"Except in a commercial sense none of the European powers have a common interest in the East; hence the strength of Japan's position."

MADRID, April 21.—In view of the cession of Formosa to Japan, much anxiety is felt regarding the defense of Spain's possessions in the far East. The War Minister will announce to Congress to-morrow that Gen. Blanco has asked and obtained permission to form two regiments of natives in the Philippine Islands, and that the Spanish officers for the regiments will start soon for Manila. Fifteen hundred Mauser rifles will follow them, and modern guns of large calibre will replace the obsolete small arms now in use in the islands.

The cruisers Oquendo and Vizcaya, and others, have been ordered to the Philippines.

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA

Liberals Making a Strong Fight Against the Caro Government.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, March 28.—Owing to the strict censorship exercised by Colombia, but very little news is received here regarding the revolution in the neighboring republic. Any news unfavorable to the Caro or Government party is suppressed, while all cable and telegraph lines are under constant Government control, and all messages are visé by Government officials. The whole Colombian press is silent on the subject of the Governmental reverses, but the same press publishes columns of matter on the Government's successes. The Government's announcements simply verify all reports as to the magnitude of the Liberal uprising. All the published news is prepared for the papers by Government officials. The political upheaval has been disastrous to the commerce of Colombia, all business being at a complete standstill.

On March 20 a handful of daring revolutionists, estimated at thirty-five men, made a descent from the hills on Puerto Colombia, the Atlantic portal to an important section of the republic. Puerto Colombia is connected with Barranquilla, a city on the Magadlena River, by railway, about twenty miles distant. The revolutionists captured the resguardia, or quarters of the Captain of the port, seizing a large quantity of arms and ammunition stored there, on which the Government set great value. Being short of provisions, they killed an ox and took its meat with them. They made prisoners of a number of officials and employes on the dock. They finally retreated to the hills.

Gen. Rodriguez of the Colombian Army, with 250 men, gave chase, and overtook the rebels at a small town eighteen miles from Puerto Colombia, named Bananero. After a fight in approved guerrilla fashion, lasting eight days, Gen. Rodriguez and his men claimed the victory, but at a net cost of 100 men killed and wounded. The rebel losses were slight.

On March 17, 600 men were sent from Barranquilla up the Magdalena River to meet a large revolutionary force said to have been within twelve miles of Barranquilla. On the 19th and 20th troops were dispatched by steamships to their assistance. The rebels hold much important vantage ground between the Government troops and the Atlantic seaboard. As the Government holds control of the telegraph and telephone lines, no additional facts or news were obtainable when the United Press correspondent left Puerto Colombia for this port. The whole outlook for the Caro Government is most serious. The chances are that the struggle may continue an indefinite period, despite the Government's report that the rebellion has been crushed.

The rebels, despite contrary assertions, are making headway and doing gallant fighting. Forced marches and bad supplies have greatly impaired the efficiency of the Government troops. It is reported that two steamers on the Magdalena plying between Honda and Calamar have been seized by the rebels. The river is the main artery to the interior.

The balance of power seems to be evenly divided, so much so that the loss of a single important battle by the Government troops will place the Liberals in power. Rifles only hold the masses in subjection. They are wholly opposed to the Caro Government, the latter representing the church party. The Liberals demand freedom, unmixed with clerical domination. From the present outlook and the continued large purchases of arms and ammunition in the United States, the Government knows only too well that a long and bloody struggle has been initiated. Strangely enough, the mass of the Government troops sympathize with the mass of people, but are held in subjection by their officers.

VISITORS TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

He Receives Two Patriotic Deputations at Friedrichsruh.

BERLIN, April 21.—Prince Bismarck received two deputations in Friedrichsruh to-day. The first one was composed of university graduates, representing between 9,000 and 10,000 members of almuni societies. The graduates assured him that they would concentrate their efforts upon the preservation and solidification of the empire. The Prince replied that they could do no more; his own aim had been the same.

A deputation from Dessau presented a bronze group, showing a victorious stag so placed as to face the castle gate. Bismarck told the Dessauers that they were especially welcome, because Dessau, although once a hothouse of State rights, had adapted itself willingly to the conditions of the new empire. Such a course, he said, was proof that something more ideal than particularism existed in German hearts. That something was the national feeling. The national sentiment now glimmered under ashes, but it would soon blaze up into a roaring fire. Pointing, with a laugh, to the bronze stag, Bismarck said:

"I never looked as defiant as that even when I was Chancellor."

Dr. Schweninger was at the Prince's side throughout both receptions, and protected him from the efforts of the enthusiastic crowd that pressed forward constantly to shake his hand.

EX-CONSUL WALLER IN FRANCE.

Confined Temporarily in Fort St. Nicol at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, April 21.—John L. Waller, once United States Consul at Tamatave, arrived here from Madagascar yesterday afternoon aboard the steamship Djemnah, and was taken directly to Fort St. Nicol, where he will be confined until transferred to the civil authorities.

Waller is accused by the French of conspiring with the Hovas against the protectorate in Madagascar.

Cholera Among Mecca Pilgrims.

CAIRO, April 21.—The cholera is spreading rapidly in the quarantine lazaretto at Kameran, on the Red Sea. There have been sixty deaths among the Mecca pilgrims landed by the steamers Mohammadi and Subeda. The filth in the lazaretto is regarded as the main cause of the outbreak.

The Chitral Garrison Relieved.

CALCUTTA, April 21.—Gen. Sir Robert Low telegraphed this morning from his camp, at Batai Pass, that Mr. Robertson, the British agent, and the rest of the garrison of the Chitral fort, had been relieved. No details were given.

Trade Between Italy and France.

ROME, April 21.—Eighty delegates from Italian Chambers of Commerce met here today and resolved to agitate throughout Italy in favor of resuming commercial negotiations with France.

ABANDONED TO THEIR FATE

The Captain of a German Steamer Deliberately Refuses to Rescue the Crew of a Sinking Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The steamer Southwark, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, brought Capt. Edwin Moore and the crew of six men of the Nova Scotian schooner Glenola, from which they were taken on Friday last in latitude 40 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 64 degrees. When abandoned the Glenola was in a waterlogged and sinking condition.

The Glenola left Halifax for Demerara with a cargo of dried fish and potatoes on April 11. Almost from the beginning of the voyage heavy weather was encountered, and on Tuesday last a gale struck the little schooner and battered her fearfully. Her rudder was carried away and the crew put out drags and rigged a storm trysail to keep her head to the sea. That night the vessel sprung a leak and began to fill. On Wednesday the gale moderated, but a nasty sea was still running, and the crew were compelled to work hard to keep their vessel afloat.

Several steamers were seen on Wednesday, but none passed near enough to the Glenola to be signaled. On Wednesday night a three-masted, heavily-laden German steamer, bound probably for either Philadelphia or New-York, bore on to the Glenola in answer to her signals of distress. Capt. Moore hailed the German and told him that his vessel was sinking and he wished to be taken off. At this time the schooner's deck was almost flush with the water. After learning what Capt. Moore wanted, the German, without making any reply to his appeal, steamed ahead at full speed and abandoned the crew of the schooner to what appeared to be certain death. The men of the Glenola managed to keep their vessel afloat until Friday, when the Southwark bore down upon them and took them off.

Capt. Moore and his men saved nothing from the wreck, losing even their clothes. Several of them are badly crippled with rheumatism from the exposure and the constant wetting they received. The Glenola was eighty-five feet long and was owned by William Muir of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. She was partially insured.

SCIENTISTS RETURN FROM HONDURAS

Prof. Hill and His Party Have Gathered Valuable Information.

The steamship Regulus of the Central American Line arrived in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Among its passengers were Prof. Hill and his party, who were on their return trip from a scientific expedition to Central America. The party consisted of Charles E. Hill of the University of Pennsylvania, Alfred C. Harrison, Jr., a nephew of the Provost of the University; Henry C. Walsh, and Dr. J. Donald McDonald.

The expedition started from New-York on Jan. 22 last. The party spent most of the time in Spanish Honduras, traversing its steep mountains and examining the geological and archaeological features. Honduras is very rich in precious metals, they say, which have so far been but little brought to the attention of the general public, and, as is well known, is very rich in remains of archaeological interest. The party spent ten days at the famous ruins of Copan, which are being excavated by an expedition sent out by the Peabody Museum of Cambridge.

President Boulla of Honduras was very courteous in his attentions to this expedition from the United States, and facilitated its work by every means in his power. Mr. Walsh made copious notes of the conditions of the country in its various aspects, which will be published in due time.

FARMING ON VACANT CITY LOTS

Flushing Single-Tax Club Will Provide Work for the Poor.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 21.—The Single-Tax Club of Flushing has adopted what is known as the Detroit plan for the relief of poverty. Twenty-four unimproved lots have already been transferred to the club until such time as the land is sold or buildings erected thereon. The club intends to allow deserving persons without means or employment to take temporary possession of one acre each, or more, as necessity may require, and cultivate the ground. The necessary implements will be furnished by the club, and the products of the land are the property of its occupants.

The club is composed of prominent residents of the village. They anticipate securing temporary possession of several hundred acres of unimproved property, and hope to present to the public a practical illustration of one of the many advantages of the single-tax theories.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Joseph F. Mathews.

Joseph F. Mathews, a portrait painter, died Saturday at his home, 42 East Fifty-first Street. He had been ill but a short time. Mr. Mathews was born in San Francisco in 1863. His father, Col. Felix A. Mathews, late United States Consul at Tangier, sent him to Scotland in charge of a tutor to be educated, where he remained until ready to begin his training in art. He studied art in Paris and Rome. He won honorable mention at the Paris Salon by a portrait of a woman.

Mr. Mathews lived awhile in Tangier with his father. He came to New-York seven years ago. His portrait of Mrs. Henry Watrous occupied the place of honor on the line in the Academy of Design in 1889.

Mr. Mathews was a member of the Fencers' Club, and of Company B, Seventh Regiment. He married, less than a year ago, the daughter of James R. Mercein of this city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George W. Baker of Wilcox, Arizona, died Saturday of pneumonia. He married Miss Mary Lane, sister of Miss Harriet Lane, who was mistress of the White House during Buchanan's Administration. Baker edited the first Democratic morning campaign paper established in Philadelphia. He moved to California with the forty-niners, and was City Recorder of San Francisco for four years during the early fifties.

—Barker Gummere, a prominent lawyer and politician of Trenton, N. J., died last night. He was seventy-two years old. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and four sons. One son, William S. Gummere, is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. Another son is Clerk of Mercer County, and another is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Dr. Peter H. Madden of Woonsocket, R. I., aged sixty-seven years, died yesterday. He was educated in Ireland, Paris, and Belgium, and had practiced in Woonsocket since 1860. A brother, now dead, was formerly Vicar General of the New-York Diocese. Dr. Madden was very charitable. He had been ill two years.

—Augustus P. Collins of New-Britain, President of the New-Haven National Bank, died yesterday of heart failure. He was born in 1822, and had been connected with the bank since its establishment in 1860. He leaves a son and a daughter.

—Richard H. Schooley of Rochester died yesterday, aged fifty-one years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Countess de Drey of Paris is at the Plaza.

—Gen. R. M. Nelson of Alabama is at the Marlborough.

—Bishop Henry W. Warren of Colorado is at the Windsor.

—United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin are at the Waldorf.

—Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago and Hector Mackenzie of Montreal are at the Holland.

THE OIL QUESTION ABROAD

Much Interest Taken in the Situation in This Country.

TALK OF A "RUSSO-AMERICAN RING"

The Allusion Is to an Alleged Agreement Between the Standard and the Russian Oil Producers.

BERLIN, April 21.—Trustworthy dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the Standard Oil Company and the Russian oil producers have perfected their agreement, which now awaits the Finance Minister's sanction before becoming operative. The public shares largely the excitement of speculators in oil. Every scrap of news regarding the Russo-American negotiations has been snapped up eagerly and spread conspicuously on the front pages of newspapers throughout the empire.

The rise in the price of oil is likely to cause the more energetic exploitation of the works in Alsace and Lorraine, which already provide 5 per cent. of the entire amount consumed in Germany. Production in Westphalia, also, has been stimulated greatly. The Reutlingen works in Würtemburg are about to reopen, and fresh fields are sought and tested in every district where there is the slightest chance of paying results.

Letters from Vienna say that the Austrian market has not been affected much by the flurry in America. Austria refines all the oil that she requires, and the bulk of her unrefined oil comes from Galicia, although she gets some of the raw product from Russia. Owing to the rise in American oil, the Galician refiners are now able to export their product to Germany, although Galician petroleum generally sells about 5 cents under the American.

Reports have multiplied in the Russian petroleum market since the flurry that the Russians were likely to lose much of their Asiatic custom, since several native refineries have been opened at Enzeli and other points along the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea. In competition with the Persians the Russians are at a distinct disadvantage, for they must pay a tax of 30 cents, while the Persians pay no tax at all.

The Agricultural Union has issued a circular urging farmers to give up petroleum motors and use gas. A movement has been started to obtain State aid for the development of domestic oil fields, and to combine Austrian and German producers against the Russo-American ring.

The German Government has been informed that the United States will send the cruisers New-York, Columbia, San Francisco, and Marblehead to take part in the naval demonstration at the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal. The celebration at Kiel now bids fair to exceed in size and splendor all previous expectations, for with every passing week the programme grows longer and more elaborate.

It has been settled that the Empress and her eldest four sons will accompany the Emperor to Kiel, but it is not known yet just how many other royal persons will be present. The question of precedence has made some trouble among the sovereign Princes of the empire, but has been settled satisfactorily.

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria refused to go to Kiel unless assured that he should be ranked next to the Emperor. But as actual sovereigns the King of Saxony, as well as the King of Würtemburg, claimed for himself a more conspicuous place than the Regent's. The Regent held, however, that as he would represent the crazy King, Otto, and Bavaria was the largest power in Germany after Prussia, he could not yield precedence to anybody except the Prussian King. He reminded the Emperor finally of the etiquette observed at Emperor Frederick's and the old Emperor's funeral, where Bavaria's first place among the small States was undisputed.

The Emperor then wrote to the Kings of Würtemburg and Saxony, asking that they give the Regent's demands their friendly consideration. Both acceded gracefully, and sent to Munich cordial letters, granting the justice of the Regent's claims.

Emperor William is intent upon making the Kiel fêtes a display of world-wide interest. He therefore has directed that every possible facility be given to the press. It will be out of the question to allow all the companies of the merchant marine to take part in the parade through the canal, although the fine steamers of the North German Lloyds, the Hamburg-American, and other big shippers will be permitted to fall in behind the German war ships. Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Interior, will appoint Privy Councilor Loewe President of the canal administration.

The Armenian agitation has been started here, and efforts are making to open the public purse for the benefit of the Christians in Asia Minor. The results are very meagre. The stories of blood-curdling outrages, as published week in and week out by the British press, are accepted only with a large quantity of salt in Germany. The London newspapers, which are the sole sources of information at present, are supposed to be manipulating the Armenian news to suit England's political aims—most notably to stir up Europe against the Porte.

While not denying that some outrages may have occurred, the German editors agree that judgment should be suspended. They also warn the Government to watch closely the British game, which, they suspect, is to co-operate with Russia or to please her by bullying the Porte independently. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung published on Tuesday an article by Osman Bey, a conspicuous Turkish official who wished to lay before the German public the Porte's views of the Armenian trouble. The argument is that the Armenians never were an independent people, like the Greeks or Roumanians or Servians. They are only a minority, he says, in the country called Armenia, being far outnumbered by the Kurds.

It would be impossible, he thinks, to grant them autonomy without sending them an army to hold the Kurds in subjection. No Armenian State could be constituted on the basis of majority rule, he asserts, unless the Russian and Persian territories, peopled with Armenians, be added to the territory now under the Turkish Empire. Osman Bey blames the Anglo-Armenian Committee in London for fostering revolution in Armenia, and inciting both Turks and Armenians to atrocities merely for the purpose of making political capital.

The quarrel over the succession to the throne of Lippe-Detmold has grown more interesting since its origin has been made known to the public. The Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld, who disputes the regency of Prince Adolf, was reticent with his grievances at first, but he is now inclined to take all Germany into his confidence, with a view to obtaining its support. He has a long list of grievances. He charges Prince Adolf in general with seizing illegally the regency and the rich estates going with it.

Although the Prince knew of the Count's claims, it is said, he never communicated to him the fact of Prince Waldemar's death, and he caused the Princess Waldemar to refuse admission to the Count's delegates. He also ordered the Court Marshal to remove Counts Bernard and Frederick from the front rank in the funeral procession and declined to admit them to the family meeting. These indignities so angered the members of the Diet that the Deputies requested the Counts to walk at the head of the Parliamentary procession to the chapel before the opening of the session.

The facts show that Prince Adolf, relying upon the Emperor's support, treated the members of the Biesterfeld branch in the rudest and most scornful manner, and thus drove most of the people to side with the claimants. His high-handed performance has weakened him in Berlin evidently, for the Emperor has ordered the genealogists to report on the line of succession, and has asked several jurists for opinions to be laid before the Federal Council. It was understood that both jurists and genealogists had considered the rights of succession at great length before Prince Adolf was appointed Regent.

The Empress has recovered from her cold, but is still a little weak. During her illness the Emperor went alone on his daily walks and drives in the Grunewald. Before starting for Wasungen on Thursday to visit the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar he was entertained at luncheon by Count von Wedel, the former Prussian Minister in Stockholm, who recently married a rich Swedish widow.

Society has had much to say of the splendor of the Emperor's reception. Count von Wedel displayed a massive gold service, interspersed with enormous silver dishes in which were piled hothouse strawberries and other costly fruits. The special punch brewed for the Emperor is something new here. It is called violet champagne, and is pronounced delicious.

Carl Haller, the commercial attaché of the German Consulate in Chicago, is giving a series of lectures on the commercial needs of Germany and America.

The Countess Valda Gleichen will go on the stage soon as a professional singer. She is the daughter of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, better known as Count Gleichen, by a morganatic marriage with the Baroness Bronn. As Prince Victor is Queen Victoria's nephew, the Countess Valda is her grandniece. The Queen has no objections to seeing the Countess Valda on the stage, but the Countess's family in Germany have tried vainly to alter her purpose.

Mme. Modjeska, the Polish actress who was expelled from Russia recently, is in Berlin. She has appealed to Ambassador Runyon to intervene in her behalf. She supposes that she was expelled on account of a speech in favor of the Poles which she made in Chicago. She entered Russia with her full company, she says, under contract to play in Warsaw, Moscow, and Odessa. As required, she deposited 2,000 rubles surety with the Warsaw authorities and posted her bills. Then she received notice to quit Russia within twelve hours. No reason was given, and the deposit was not returned. Mme. Modjeska sobbed hysterically in telling her story.

The Berlin art exhibition will open on May 1. Among the Americans in Paris who have sent pictures are Harrison, Steward, and McEwen.

TO FIGHT WITH THE CUBANS

THE SON OF CUBA'S LAST PRESIDENT IN NEW-YORK.

Sailed Under an Assumed Name—Greeted on His Arrival by a Cheering Throng of Compatriots.

Nearly 500 Cubans went yesterday morning to the pier of the French line to welcome Señor C. M. Cespedes y Quesada, who arrived from Paris by the steamship La Champagne. He is the son of Señor Cespedes, who was President of the Cuban Republic during the last great but unsuccessful effort of the Cubans to throw off the yoke of Spain.

Young Cespedes sailed under an assumed name, and has come to offer his services to the Cuban cause and to fight for his fatherland.

All the Cuban revolutionary clubs of New-York and Brooklyn were represented in the throng that went to welcome Mr. Cespedes, as well as the Cuban Club of Philadelphia. Among those who were present were Emilio Trujillo, editor of the Cuban paper, La Patria; Gonzales de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; J. Fraga, J. Terra Forte, Dr. Miranda, Dr. Portuando, Edward Varela, Dr. E. Agramonte, Augustin Cervantes, C. Macia and Miguel Barona.

When Mr. Cespedes made his appearance at the head of the gangplank he was greeted with a shout of "Viva Cuba libre!" that rose from 500 throats, while the ladies in the assembly waved their handkerchiefs. On reaching the dock, Mr. Cespedes was seized from all sides, and his hand was shaken until his shoulder ached. After answering numerous questions he was taken to the residence of Señor Trujillo, where he will remain during his sojourn in New-York.

Mr. Cespedes is still quite a young man, and was born in this city during the Cuban revolution. His mother had been taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and then came on to New-York, where her son was born. After the failure of the revolution, the Cespedes family went to live in Paris, and Young Cespedes, after attending school in Paris, came over here and studied at the Chalier Institute. Then he returned to Europe and completed his education.

The Cubans showed the great love and veneration that they had for their old President by their welcome to his son.

Mr. Cespedes said that there has been a change in public feeling in France toward the Cuban cause. The French now show great sympathy with the Cubans in the present struggle, and several prominent newspapers in France are giving the Cubans their support. Many old French soldiers and several distinguished French officers who had seen fighting in Africa and elsewhere had offered him their services to fight for the liberation of Cuba. Every American whom he had met had expressed great sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and all recognized the fact that Cuba must be freed from the yoke of Spain.

Mr. Cespedes indignantly denied the charges that had been made by the Spaniards that the leaders of the revolutionists were bandits and negroes. He said that was not true, and that it was a fact that many of the leaders belonged to the oldest families of Cuba. This was an uprising of all classes, and thousands of Cubans were ready to die for their country. Spain was now playing her last card in sending Gen. Campos to Cuba, but, good diplomat and soldier as Campos was, his mission will not be productive of any good to Spain.

Young Cespedes will go to Cuba to fight as soon as an opportunity shall present itself. The Cubans of this city will give him a banquet on Thursday evening, at the Lion resturant, at 36 West Thirty-first Street, and on Saturday evening he will speak at a mass meeting of Cubans at Hardman Hall, at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. To-morrow evening he will attend the Cuban ladies' fair, under the auspices of the club Hijas de Cuba (Daughters of Cuba,) for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban revolution, that will be given at Fifth Avenue Hall, in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

SPAIN WILL SHOW NO MERCY.

Cuban Revolutionists Captured to Be Treated as Anarchists.

MADRID, April 21.—The Congress committee to whom was referred the bill for the repression of the Cuban insurrection has reported in favor of penalties similar to those inflicted upon persons found guilty of participation in Anarchist outrages or plots.

NASSAU, N. P., April 15.—Latest advices from Fortune Island, whence the schooner Honor left with Gen. Maceo and twenty-six Cubans, and landed them in Cuba, state that H. H. Farrington, the owner of the schooner, says he chartered his vessel to carry the party to Inagua only, and that he supposes the Cubans compelled the master and crew, consisting of only four men in all, to sail for Cuba.

The first intimation he had of trouble with his schooner came via New-York and Nassau. The British ship Mohawk is expected to return here toward the end of this week, when more will be known. The British war ship Canada, also, is expected here this week.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a proclamation warning all of her Majesty's subjects in the Bahamas to abstain from lending assistance to the insurgents in Cuba.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.—Friends of the Cuban revolutionists in Birmingham have been advised that a force of about 400 men, who were enlisted by the agents of the revolutionists in Alabama and Louisiana, have been shipped from a point near Cedar Keys, Fla., and expect to land at an obscure port on the Cuban coast. The recruits went in two small schooners, disguised as trading vessels. The exact date of the embarkation is kept secret, except that it was during the past week. They carried no arms or ammunition except what they could conceal on their persons, though the agents say that 1,000 stands of arms are ready for them when they land. Half the men are from Alabama, mostly from among the miners in the Birmingham district.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—342 Ninth Street; Albert Reuther; dwelling; damage, $500.
12:50 A. M.—169 Greene Street; N. Schermer; tenement; damage, $300.
6:50 A. M.—90 Broadway; Metropolitan Telephone Company; damage trifling.
11:40 A. M.—338 Broome Street; Virginia Murphy; tenement; damage trifling.
12:20 P. M.—208 East Thirty-fourth Street; Samuel Hannen; butcher's shop; damage, $10.
4:15 P. M.—320 West Eleventh Street; Duncan Lusk; apartment; damage, $50.
4:30 P. M.—Walton Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; occupied by Charles Clius; damage, $55.
8:00 P. M.—68 Carmine Street; James A. Archibald; damage, $25.
10:15 P. M.—25 Hester Street; occupied by Hebrew School; damage trifling.
11:30 P. M.—71 Broome Street; occupied by Julia Cirrik; damage trifling.

AN AMENDMENT IS ASKED

Legislators Think the Mayor's Power Too Great.

HOW GOOD BILLS MAY BE DEFEATED

The Fifteen Days Given to Mayors to Examine Bills May Result in Defeating Much Desirable Legislation.

ALBANY, April 21.—It would not be surprising if before the end of the session several amendments were proposed to the new Constitution, the most important of which will consist of measures to repeal and nullify that section which requires bills to lie on the desks of members for three legislative days before final action can be taken upon them. The other section that it is proposed to repeal is that which bestows the veto power of bills upon Mayors of cities, which allows a Mayor to hold a bill for fifteen days before taking action upon it.

Members of both houses, irrespective of party, have already felt the annoyances and what is claimed to be the impracticability of both of these sections. The first was inspired in the Constitutional Convention as a safeguard against hurried and dangerous legislation; the second as a guarantee to home rule. The main criticism against the first is that it retards, against the second that it complicates legislation.

In the eyes of many legislators, the most serious objection to the Mayor's veto power is that it degrades the office of Governor to that of a mere clerk of a Mayor, and elevates the Mayor of a city to the dignity of the Governor of the State. But, above and beyond all these objections, is the fact of the delay that is inevitable during the closing days of the Legislature, consequent upon both of these sections. A municipal bill of the most urgent nature may be introduced a week before final adjournment. Public policy and public necessity may demand its instant passage. It passes one house without delay, and amendment is found necessary in the other house to perfect it. Finally, on the last day of the session, it is transmitted to the Mayor of the city interested. While the measure may be demanded by the people of the city and all the local authorities may favor it, except the Mayor, if the Mayor sees fit to hold the bill for the fifteen allotted days and then to veto it, the bill fails.

"This is the dilemma the Legislature is now confronted with," said Senator Mullin yesterday. "To insure the passage of all municipal bills, the only course left open to the Legislature is to take a recess for fifteen days when the final work of the session is thought to be concluded; then to return, gather in the reports from the Mayors of different cities, and, if any be unfavorable, proceed to re-enact them, and then to send them to the Governor."

Senator Raines thought it ridiculous that the Mayor should have fifteen days in which to consider a bill, while the Governor is allowed but ten. "It stands to reason," said he, "that the Mayor ought to be thoroughly equipped in the affairs of his city, and should be able to express off-hand whether any legislative act is good or bad. The whole matter could have been satisfactorily adjusted, had the Constitutional Convention delegates known their business, by allowing Mayors of cities five days in which to consider bills, and the Governor fifteen. No complications could then have ensued. And the Governor would have had the same time to act upon bills as he has now."

Senator Cantor, the leader of the minority, considered the work of the Constitutional Convention so far as it affects cities a farce. "It will cost the State many thousands of dollars annually," he said, "and the Republican majority in both houses is making it as obnoxious and as expensive as it possibly can to the people of the State. It would seem that, while the Republicans are growling against the new Constitution, none of them has the temerity to offer a resolution to repeal or even to amend any of its sections, in the face of the strong public sentiment that swept it into existence. If any such scheme is contemplated, however, speedy action must be taken, for by one of the provisions of the present Constitution the terms of Senators elected this Fall are fixed at three years, and any amendment or amendments proposed to the Constitution must pass this year and be 'referred,' in the language of the Constitution, 'to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators,' before being submitted to the people. Now, if the matter be deferred this year, all hope of amending the Constitution must be postponed for three years."

None of the great New-York City reform bills, from the present outlook, will reach the Mayor before the middle of May. Final adjournment is not looked for by Senator Lexow before June 1. "We may finish our business," he said, "by May 17. But we cannot think of adjourning sine die until every home-rule bill passed by the Legislature shall have been returned from the Mayor who has had it under consideration."

A definite decision will be reached tonight whether the Senate is to lose one of its number because of pique. The time for the Governor to sign the Jamaica Normal School bill is up Monday afternoon. Senator Childs threatens to resign forthwith should the Governor veto his bill. "I have set my heart upon the enactment of that bill into a law," he said, "and my public career will close should it fail."

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One of the most interesting stories heard in Albany this session is now going the rounds as explanatory of the policy of the Assembly in passing the New-York City Reform bills, the four Tenement House, the School, the Bi-Partisan Police, the Police Reorganization, and the Police Magistrates bills. It is this: That, at the now memorable interview, Gov. Morton assured the Mayor that the Legislature would give him all and whatever legislation he and the people represented desired; that the following week Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish saw the Mayor, and obtained from him an intimation of the character of the measures that would be satisfactory to him. The machinery of the Assembly was at once put into working order, and a general forward movement was inaugurated. Only the two Police bills, the Commission and Reorganization, are left in the Assembly. Speaker Fish is authority for the statement that both of these measures will pass. "We are doing all we can for the Mayor," he said. "Had he asked for a single-headed police bill, I have no doubt the Legislature would have passed it. Under the home-rule section of the new Constitution, the local authorities possess a certain amount of influence in legislation, and we must consult them. And the Mayor is the recognized head of the local authorities, possessing veto power over all bills affecting his locality. In all New-York City legislation we are simply passing, through the Assembly, any way, bills that have received the sanction of the local authorities."

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The burning of soft coal in New-York City and Brooklyn within four miles of the City Hall is made a misdemeanor under a law which was signed by Gov. Morton last week.

Two Well-Equipped Men.

From The Utica Herald, April 19.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York, this week, William F. Balkam of The Rochester Union retired from the Presidency and George Bleistien of The Buffalo Courier was elected his successor. Mr. Balkam's refusal to serve longer in the office of President was regretted by the entire association. During the two years he had held the office the business of the association was much enlarged and its surplus increased. In Mr. Bleistien a successor was secured whose success in his own business would be a guarantee of wise administration of the association's affairs, if guarantee were needed. He is richly endowed with the sterling qualities of which men who win men and master affairs are made.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Useful and handsome Furniture at manufacturer's prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

Bad Start as an Ice Cream Dealer.

Louis C. Grause of 165 East One Hundred and Seventh Street was held in $1,500 bail by Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that Grause collected $45, by representing himself to be a collector for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, from Mrs. James Gray of 219 East Twenty-second Street.

Grause was employed by the insurance company until a week ago, when he decided to go into the ice cream business. He obtained the money, it is said, to set the business going.

The Lafayette Place Baths, (Russian and Turkish,) 18 Lafayette Place, are a speedy and sure means of curing Colds, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. Hotel accommodations, and open day and night.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—MASON.—On Saturday, April 20, 1895, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Maria Frothingham, daughter of the late Albert Mason, to Reginald Sands Blake.

DIED.

BASS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 20, Clara Pinckney, wife of W. Alexander Bass. Funeral from her late residence on Monday, April 22, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 1:30 P. M.

BENSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on April 21, Emma Jenkins, aged 65, daughter of the late Capt. James Benson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CENTER.—Robert Center, suddenly, on Wednesday, April 17, 1895. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DERAISMES.—On Friday, April 19, 1895, Margaret Lovett, wife of J. A. Deraismes. Funeral from her late residence, 155 Madison Av., on Monday, April 22, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 21, at his residence, 254 West 74th St., Francis Howland, aged 65 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX.—Friday morning, April 19, at his residence, No. 46 West 10th St., Charles Knox, aged 77 years. Funeral services at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Av., corner East 73d St., Monday morning, April 22, at 10:30 o'clock.

KOHNSTAMM.—At Brooklyn, on April 19, Gita, wife of Heiman Kohnstamm. Funeral services will be held on Monday, April 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Temple Israel, Bedford Av., corner Lafayette Av. Please omit flowers.

LEWIS.—At the Baptist Home for the Aged, on Friday, the 19th inst., in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Caroline C. Lewis, long a valued city missionary. Funeral services at the Amity Baptist Church, 310 West 54th St., on Monday, at 10 A. M. Ulster and Greene County papers copy.

LIEBMANN.—On Thursday, April 4, 1895, in London, England, Joseph Liebmann, in his 57th year. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 12 East 92d St., Monday, April 22, 1895, at 9:30 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—On the 20th inst., at his residence, 42 East 51st St., after a brief illness, in the 33d year of his age, Joseph P. Mathews, son of Col. Felix A. Mathews, late United States Consul at Tangiers, and son-in-law of James R. Mercein of this city. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, April 22, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives, also members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

SEAMAN.—At 18 West 31st St., on Sunday evening, April 21, Fanny Blackstone, wife of Dr. Louis Livingstone Seaman. Notice of funeral hereafter. Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

SIEBERG.—On April 20, at late residence, 158 East 124th St., Kate M. Scallon, wife of W. H. J. Sieberg. Funeral from the Church of St. Katherine of Genoa, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday morning, at 10:30. Relatives and friends kindly invited.

SMITH.—On Saturday, April 20, George V. Smith. Funeral services at his late residence, 7 West 84th St., on Monday evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Friday, April 19, Henry Hooker, only son of the late Lieut. T. P. Wilson, U. S. N., and Charlotte de Ro Wilson. Funeral service at the residence of his grandparents, No. 5 East 81st St., on Monday, April 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Marysville and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

GRAND ART SALE,
BY ORDER OF
BARON DE SOSNOWSKI,
OF THE SUPERB
OIL PAINTINGS
FROM THE
POLISH SECTION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO,
including many large canvases of the HIGHEST MERIT and by the most FAMOUS ARTISTS of POLAND.

THE AUCTIONEER CAN ASSERT THAT NO SUCH COLLECTION HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED AT ANY ONE PLACE IN THIS COUNTRY, EXCEPTING, OF COURSE, THE CENTENNIAL AND COLUMBIAN EXHIBITIONS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MAGNITUDE OF SEVERAL OF THE PICTURES NO GALLERY COULD BE FOUND SPECIALLY ADAPTED WHERE THEY COULD BE PLACED ON EXHIBITION AND SALE, BUT THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF MR. MAURICE DALY WE WERE PERMITTED TO MAKE USE OF HIS LATE MAMMOTH HALL,

PROMISING FOR THE RELAY

Cyclists Showing a Lively Interest in The New-York Times Race.

THE 150-MILE ROUTE REMEASURED

Enthusiastic Wheelmen Go Over the Route—Relay Points to be Carefully Marked—Cyclers to Act as Pilots.

Cycle racing enthusiasts in this State, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania are wide awake to the fact that The New-York Times's 150-mile team relay contest to Philadelphia gives promise of being one of the greatest road events of the year. During the last eight days the larger part of the course has been remeasured, and by this evening the entire distance will have been covered by experts appointed to attend to this important work.

Capt. Chamberlain and a party of Rahway riders measured the relay extending from a point near the Wheatsheaf Hotel, between Elizabeth and Linden, to Morristown. At the latter place W. K. Muchmore and a party took up the run and tested the accuracy of the previous measurement of the relay from that point to Paterson. To-day Van V. Mersereau, the popular Secretary of the Hudson County Wheelmen, will go over the route from Paterson to this city, and then this work will be finished.

In the near future the Hudson Countys will arrange a run over the entire distance to verify the measurements. The Hudson County men will be accompanied by A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn, who goes along to get acquainted with the route, it being his intention to precede the relay racers in an attempt to establish a record for the entire distance. Fuller's specialty is long-distance riding, and he believes he can pull down the fifty and one hundred mile marks in his flight to the Quaker City.

Some time the latter part of this week or the first of next week it is intended to have every relay point marked by a sign 10 feet high. The signs will be on posts painted a bright red, and the lettering will be in black on a white ground. The sign itself will be 18 by 24 inches, inscribed, for instance, as follows, a change being made, of course, to apply to the location:

FIRST RELAY POINT
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
TRI-STATE
150-MILE RELAY BICYCLE RACE,
JUNE 8, 1895.
New-York, 25 miles. Philadelphia, 125 miles.

Additional application blanks will be sent out this week at the request of cyclists residing at distant points in this State and Pennsylvania. Within the next few days The Times Race Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen will send out its second circular relating to the relay. It will read as follows:

(Circular No. 2.)
Hudson County Wheelmen,
111 Belmont Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J., April —, 1895.

To the Wheelmen of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey:

We want 500 wheelmen to volunteer to act as "pilots" along the route of "The New-York Times Tri-State 150-Mile Relay Bicycle Race." The race is to be started from the office of The New-York Times at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, June 8, next.

These pilots will be divided into "groups," under the command of a member of this committee, to whom they will report, the time and place to be given in a subsequent circular.

Kindly send us by May 25 a correct list with full name and home address, of all volunteers from your club.

As the forthcoming event is one of unusual importance, we sincerely hope we will have a hearty response to this request.

Fraternally yours,
Edward H. Smith, Chairman; Van V. Mersereau, Secretary; Frank Eveland, Theodore F. Merseles, Madison Alling, R. H. Wobcke, W. E. Clarke, George Hartleman, E. C. Schnitzer, G. W. Cobanks, and V. H. Vreeland, Committee.

All signs point to an exceptionally strong team from the Keystone State. The road cracks there, especially in the eastern section, have taken an active interest in the approaching event, and are determined to win first honors, if possible. There are some fine, faculty strong riders in and about Philadelphia, and some of these will probably be chosen for the Pennsylvania team.

MANY SUNDAY CLUB RUNS.

Cyclists Enjoy the Fine Weather on Tours in All Directions.

Club wheelmen will remember yesterday as being the first Sunday of the season favorable for long runs. The atmosphere was clear, cool, and bracing, and thousands enjoyed it on extended pleasure trips to interesting points in Jersey, Westchester County, and down on Long Island. In consequence of this exodus, the Boulevard and other favorite riding grounds were comparatively deserted during the early afternoon hours, but later on the returning tourists flashed in the more frequented thoroughfares.

Some of the principal tours by local clubs were as follows: Century Wheelmen's run to New-Dorp; Harlem Wheelmen, to Ridgewood; Lexington Wheelmen, to City Island; Excelsior Cycle Club, to Bronx River Park; Manhattan Bicycle Club, to Pompton; Riverside Wheelmen, to Flushing.

Over in Brooklyn, the wheelmen luxuriated largely on that magnificent cycle path which runs from Prospect Park to the water's edge at Coney Island. The other fine routes were also liberally patronized all day long.

Plenty of ladies were seen on the cycle path, among them being Miss Alice Strutt, Mrs. Myers, Miss Bockelman, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Stillson, Miss Bertha Bennett, and Mrs. John Heath.

Among the men were the following well-known riders: Alfred Vernon, William E. Gard, and Charles Lyon, who traveled all the way from Meriden, Conn. The Western District Wheelmen, a newly organized club of Brooklyn, had the following riders on the road under Capt. Thomas K. Hamilton: M. F. Stavenhaven, A. Callahan, P. J. Dunphy, D. F. Murphy, F. T. Cleary, and William Murphy.

The Central Wheelmen of the Young Men's Christian Association had out Capt. B. R. Gray, H. Belitz, J. A. Lynch, W. R. Cochrane, W. J. Cunningham, William E. Martin, and E. A. Eckerson. The Lenox Athletic Club was well represented down the road by H. L. Bennett, Charles Bedell, Martin Hyams, "Mont" Wengenroth, Frederick Wengenroth, Ralph Killmer, William Teller, and Daniel Connolly.

Long runs were taken by many wheelmen, probably the largest turnout being made by members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, who turned out at least 100 strong on the first run of the season to the club rooms. As a feature through Sixth Avenue and up through the Eastern Boulevard, it looked as though a bicycle parade was being held. The members went through Flushing and on to College Point, where dinner was obtained, and a group photograph taken of all the members. Among those caught by the camera were:

I. Potter, Dr. F. W. Yoppy, G. H. Gardner, Charles Gatz, E. L. Hall, J. H. Hobby, George R. Hobby, H. M. Hobby, James McClellan, J. McIntire, W. H. McIntire, C. W. Hinchley, T. Hopkins, H. L. Hall, H. Hutchinson, I. L. Henderson, C. W. Hubet, Frederick Hendricks, W. E. Maher, F. B. Mudgely, M. O. Malley, J. B. Moore, W. J. Miller, H. Melvin, E. Melvin, J. J. Norton, J. T. Norton, H. W. Norton, H. L. Norton, E. M. Oxley, C. H. Kelly, A. H. Klintz, W. J. Kenmore, W. J. Lewis, C. E. Losee, E. M. Linguin, A. C. Leech, W. H. Lane, W. J. McCahill, J. McMullen, H. F. Blitts, E. A. Price, C. F. Equinyock, H. Varley, L. R. Rice, J. L. Robb, Joseph Loger, John Thompson, Peter Fletcher, C. W. Smith, C. H. Angell, Charles Balmano, W. J. Bland, C. F. Ackersosn, F. Allart, George F. Corbey, E. L. Culver, J. F. Clarke, W. E. Klinfield, B. M. Clandel, George B. Cook, J. H. Cote, W. E. Edgerly, O. M. Edgerly, R. M. Ellingham, W. E. Fuller, F. S. Angell, Thomas Anderson, C. B. Austin, D. W. Barker, J. P. Baxter, J. E. Beach, H. F. Brinkerhoff, J. M. Brinkerhoff, A. W. Burbeck, G. W. Blanchard, J. A. Bingham, D. P. Beavens, E. Williams, F. A. Ward, R. E. Williamson, F. C. Watkins, T. C. Reign, George Reilly, L. A. Richards, E. Skinner, W. R. Snederker, W. E. Sheffield, George W. Washburne, J. M. Weir, George T. Stebbins, C. M. Shadbolt, William A. Seeley, F. M. Sailor, W. R. Scringer, J. W. Schofer, C. D. Willard, A. Weiner, E. N. Walker, N. K. Stevens, George Sandhuser, W. C. Smithson, F. A. Seabert, E. S. Skenk, J. C. Van Doren, N. S. Tongue, Dr. F. W. Toppen, John Thompson, Michael Furst, Harry Gray, E. H. Fiske, and S. D. French.

The Kings County Wheelmen indulged in a "scorch" to Red Mill on Jamaica Bay. In the party were Charles T. Earle, "Mont" Paige, W. H. Wells, David Morehouse, George Stillenger, C. J. Roher, Joseph Talbot, W. McKinley, William Roberts, H. R. Davis, Harry Peters, H. R. Boreum, F. G. Hedge, E. J. Hardy, F. E. Boreum, Jr., J. T. Beekwith, D. McLean, L. W. Beasley, Frederick Hawley, and W. H. Graham.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen had their run "around the block," which was really a run through the neighborhood, and then down the road to Coney Island. On the run were Capt. "Bob" Smith, John Turner, J. Jay Villers, Frederick Royce, Abert Eckerson, Charles Tripkin, C. Dennison, and William Nase.

The Concord Cycle Club left their club house at 193 Gold Street early for a run to Ridgewood, N. J. Capt. F. J. Miller piloted the following members on the run: C. Painter, G. Sweeney, C. Miller, L. Miller, J. Kinnehan, G. Connolly, H. Mohrmann, W. A. Singer, H. C. Miller, F. M. Clarke, E. Feidler, and J. M. Landon.

Bushwick Wheelmen were scheduled to run to Hempstead, but instead they went out to Freeport, making one stop at Jamaica. The Nassau Wheelmen rode to Tarrytown, the Pequod Wheelmen to Greenwich, Conn., while the Twenty-third Regiment cyclers took a journey to Flushing. The Liberty Wheelmen went to Boslyn, a few of the members stopping at Flushing.

Atalanta Wheelmen's New Home.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—New quarters have been secured by the Atalanta Wheelmen at 39 Rector Street, and will be occupied on April 28. The club will have one of the most comfortable and commodious bicycle clubhouses in the State. The building has three full stories and a basement. Parlors and a reception room, furnished in the most approved style, will occupy the first floor. There will be a large billiard and pool room on the second floor, and in the story above the committee rooms and an apartment for the janitor. A kitchen and dining room in the basement bespeak good times coming. A large room for the storage of wheels is back of the kitchen.

Every member of the club under the reorganization must pay his initiation fee of $10, and the monthly dues have been raised. By the new rule, the membership has been narrowed down to about fifty men, but the best men remain. Efforts are being made to increase the membership to 100.

A special meeting will be held to-morrow, when the Board of Managers will conclude the arrangements for moving into the new house and outline the club's financial policy for the year.

Racing for a Gold Trophy.

WOODSIDE, L. I., April 21.—The Long Island City Wheelmen began a series of road races this morning, with a five-mile race for a gold trophy valued at $50 and presented by Paul Geyer. The start was made from the latter's place, known as the Wheelmen's Home, on Jackson Avenue, to "Harry" Hill's former country residence and return. There were fifteen competitors, all members of the Long Island City Wheelmen's Club. The start was made at 11 o'clock in the morning. The wheelmen were well bunched, and the race was quite exciting. At the turning post it was anybody's race, as first one and then another could be seen leading. Finally, when the riders had covered about three-quarters of the distance, Fred Kesler and Edward Barder forged ahead of the bunch, and rode a neck-and-neck race to the finish, Kesler beat Barder about 100 yards. The time was 0:17:23.

Essex County Wheelmen's Run.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—The Essex County Wheelmen held their annual run to New-Brunswick to-day. The start was made from Military Park at 8 o'clock this morning. A large contingent of the Harlem Wheelmen of New-York came over on the 7 o'clock train, and were escorted from the station to the park by a committee from the club. Delegations were also in the ranks from the Century Cycle Club, Newark Turners, Newark Wheelmen, and the Select Few. Before starting the wheelmen had their pictures taken in a group.

A. Smith acted as pacemaker, and Capt. E. C. Eaton and Peter Murray rode in the rear, their duty being to repair any wheels that were disabled. The distance traveled was sixty-six miles, and the roads, after striking Frelighuysen Avenue, were macadamized. The route taken was through Elizabeth, Cranford, Westfield, Plainfield, Dunellen, Metuchen, and New-Brunswick. Dinner was served at the White Hall Hotel. When the cyclists returned this evening they expressed themselves as well pleased with the trip.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Two young Brooklyn cyclers, Frank W. Biggs and William F. Kemble, of 527 Dean Street, rode from that address to Greenport on Saturday, a distance of 110 miles. They stopped at several villages, and were obliged to tramp through sand for ten miles. They made the distance in 12 hours.

—When the South Brooklyn Wheelmen get settled in their new home they propose to have a housewarming that will not be soon forgotten by those attending it. The new building is situated in Seventh Avenue—478—and is very conveniently arranged.

—There were so many riders on the Coney Island cycle path yesterday that in some cases collisions were almost unavoidable. The necessity of a return path on the opposite side of the Boulevard becomes more and more apparent every Sunday.

—Peter Golden, who has become one of the most sought-after riding instructors in town, will pilot a large party of fashionable cycling enthusiasts to Yonkers to-day. The tourists will start early and lunch at the picturesque suburban city.

—Four riders were noticed on the Boulevard yesterday astride of "ordinaries." Everybody turned to look at them—big wheels, of course—for nowadays they are novelties.

—Austin Crooks will sail for France about June 1. He was quite successful in professional races last year, and hopes to do better this season. He will race in France, Italy, and Germany.

—The Indiana Bicycle Company will open its new warerooms at Broadway and Thirtieth Street to-day. Mr. Leon Johnson reports very heavy orders for the "Waverley."

—The Gramercy Wheelmen had their second annual basket party at the clubrooms, 23 St. Mark's Place, Saturday evening. The affair was a decided success.

—The Cyclone Cycle Club of Brooklyn will be represented in the great Irvington-Millburn handicap by two cracks, who expect to be "placed."

—The Greenwich Wheelmen will move on May 1 to a desirable suite of rooms at 309 West Fourth Street.

—Walter Roome, the Jersey City crack, will do his training for the early race meets at Birmingham, Ala.

—"Sammy" Brock of the Libertys expects to take a hand in the Linscott.

City College Athletics.

Great preparations are being made for the Spring games of the City College. Performances both indoors and on the field indicate that a number of the college records will be broken. The events will all be handicaps, so that every student will have a chance to obtain a place. The prizes will be either silver cups or jewelry instead of medals, to be given to the first, second, and third men in each event. Especially good work will be done, it is thought, by Bennet in putting the shot, Deigman in the half-mile, Allmuth and Geogheran in the mile, Ottman, Schulz, and Morrill in the two-mile bicycle, and Lyons in the broad jump.

The Bicycle Club now numbers over forty members, and is the healthiest athletic organization in college. Runs are held each week.

Although the lacrosse team was defeated at the hands Stevens Institute, still the players are far from being discouraged. They will play two more games with Stevens. The schedule thus far completed includes games with New-York University, Harvard, and Lehigh.

Columbia's Gun Club.

The newly-organized Gun Club at Columbia College has proved a great success. Weekly its roster of members is increasing, who in their turn become enthusiastic over the club's plans. It is the intention of the club to hold a series of "shoots" in April and May. The first one will probably be on April 28 at William's Bridge.

The Law School men are entering into athletics this year in an enthusiastic way. Although many of their lectures prevent them from the Oval, still they use the unsightly bit of campus between the college buildings to the very best advantage.

STEVENS LACROSS GAMES.

The Team Working Hard for This Week's Game.

The defeat of the Stevens lacrosse team by the players representing the New-York University on Friday last was no surprise party to those who follow the game closely, and the Hoboken students are not in the least discouraged over the showing they made. The present make-up of the institute team is still largely experimental, and for many of the members the game was their first real experience, and that only after a week's regular practice. On the other hand, the men purporting to come from the New-York University were, with few exceptions, old lacrosse experts.

On Wednesday next the Crescent team of Brooklyn will journey to Hoboken and engage in a lacrosse argument with the Stevens men, who will by that time be playing in something like their usual form.

The Crescent game will be of great benefit to the Stevens team, and they hope to make a strong stand against the New-York University team of veterans in the return game next Saturday, which will take place in Hoboken at 3:30.

One of the most interesting games of the season will be the Harvard-Stevens game at Manhattan Field on May 4. It will be the first appearance of a Harvard lacrosse team in New-York for many years, and a large crowd will probably turn out to see the result of the steady training of the crimson stick wielders. That the team from Harvard will be a purely representative one goes without saying, and a close, exciting game is assured.

New-York I. Gets Second Prize.

New-York I. team captured second prize by defeating Winsor I. and Lotus team in the roll-off of the ties in the Harlem Republican Club tournament decided at the Harlem Republican Club alleys Friday night. In the first game New-York I. beat Winsor I. 922 to 861. Then Lotus beat Winsor I. 856 to 824. In the final New-York I. defeated the Lotus 921 to 879.

LESS HEATS FOR TROTTERS

Sprint Races for Young Steppers Advocated.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS ASKED TO GO TOO FAR

Promising Colts and Fillies Injured by Many Heats—Gossip of Trotting Horsemen—Campaign Soon to Open.

The announcement from Richmond, Va., that entries for the Spring meeting there close Tuesday, and that the sulkies will be lined up in battle array just a week later, is a reminder that the campaign for the harness racers is very close at hand. To the trainers in this section and throughout the New-England States the invitation to the capital of the Old Dominion possesses no attractions. The season has been so severe as to preclude and early preparation, and it is doubtful if there is a horse north of the Mason and Dixon line fit to carry his speed for a single mile, let alone a race of heats.

It is likely that the horses now quartered at the tracks in New-York and Brooklyn are further advanced than those in any other city along the Atlantic, and up to the close of last week not one of them has been reported to have worked as fast as 2:30. There is a covered track of the regulation size at the Jewett Farm, near Buffalo, where it is practicable to get a flier up to race form long before the out of doors courses are dry. Previous experience with the animals trained in this way is that they prove to be hothouse plants that are only good for a few weeks, and unable to last with their rivals that have had their muscles hardened and lungs made strong in the open air.

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Several enterprising track managers, most of them in the West, have been advocating a longer season for the sulky. Their chief argument is that if the earning capacity of the trotter has been increased by raising the value of the purses, there will be a still greater financial reward if the period of activity is made longer.

It is urged that if the jockey clubs are able to secure the high-class gallopers for such early events as the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, the owners of crack harness racers can also be induced to start for big purses during May and June. While there is no doubt that the prospect of beginning the campaign with a substantial profit would bring out the sensational performers some weeks in advance of the time they usually appear, the experiment would be almost certain to do more harm than good. It would necessitate the building of more covered tracks in the North, and multiply the disappointments that have already followed the forcing process in that section. The Southern stables and those in California might be able to take part in these Spring contests, but even for them the plan would have its disadvantages. If a horse is asked to go his limit, or close to it, before midsummer, it is "again natur" to expect that the animal can do himself justice during the remainder of the season. It is possible that Monroe Salisbury, who has already made some radical departures from the old methods of training, may establish other new precedents this year. The fact that he has kept Alix, Directly, Flying Jib, Azote, and other members of his brilliant company of record breakers hard at work all Winter has excited much comment and caused many experienced turfmen to take their heads. Should he follow this bold stroke by taking up the thread of success where he dropped it last November at Philadelphia, and carrying it to the end of another long season, the lesser lights of the trotting world will hasten to emulate the example of the indefatigable old Californian. Unless Salisbury has discovered a new elixir of life for his equine breadwinners, it will be found that if there are no bounds to his ambition there is still a limit to the endurance of the horses he has in charge.

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If the trotting associations, along with the owners and managers of the big stables, are really desirous of giving the public an earlier view of the stars, they might do so with more prudence by reducing the number of heats now in vogue. From the inception of light-harness sport it has been customary to require the winner of a race to finish three times in front of the field, when the distance for each heat was not greater than a mile. This was the rule when Lady Suffolk, Moscow, Gray Eagle, Pelham, and the cracks of fifty years ago battled for purses that were seldom worth more than $500, and a mile below 2:30 was a feat almost unknown. Though the speed limit has been improved by nearly thirty seconds, and the premiums are now worth more in thousands than they were in hundreds, the task set for the trotters has remained substantially the same. Any departure from the time-honored "three-in-five" condition has met with a lot of opposition from the horsemen, though the spectators have, as a rule, approved of any change that would shorten the contest.

The track managers have invariably bowed to the mandate of the actors, and made the pleasure or comfort of the spectators a secondary consideration. About four years ago there were some laudable attempts to lessen the number of heats, and the example set by Detroit, Lexington, and Nashville might have been followed by other trotting centres if the high-wheel sulky had continued in vogue.

The advent of the "bike" in 1892 enabled the horses to sustain their flight through a greater number of heats than before, and by common consent the old régime became more strongly intrenched than ever. The opportunity is now ripe for some progressive association or circuit of meetings to try a series of races for the fast classes either on the dash plan or two in three heats. It would certainly be easier to get the star performers ready for this lighter task, and the risk of exhausting their powers midway in the season would not be so great. By one of those curious contradictions which is occasionally found in the conduction of a public pastime, the trotter or pacer that strives for a championship is only required to go a single mile, while to secure first money in a race the same animal must win three heats. It was once the prevailing notion that the system of training would be completely revolutionized by the introduction of dash races in harness. The consistency with which Alix and Robert J. defeated all comers, and between times pulled down the record for their respective gaits last year, proves the fallacy of the contention.

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An additional reason for doing away with a rule which renders a race liable to last for more than three heats is the presence on the turf of so many young horses. The demand for early speed which amounted to a craze at the beginning of this decade, brought even the baby trotters on the turf, and has given us such astonishing feats as a mile in 2:23 by the yearling colt Adbell, and the more marvelous one of 2:10¾ by Arion, at two years. Every season since 1890 has seen a change in the records for the juvenile division at both gaits, and the youngsters have raced after the same precocious fashion that they have accomplished sensations against the watch. While a grain ration is withheld from the spare the yearlings from more than dashes of a mile or less, the two-year-olds are asked to go at least two heats, and from that age the contests are the same as for the matured horses. The result has been the wholesale slaughter of many promising colts and fillies, and the conservative policy which insists on the regulation three heats is largely responsible for the numerous breakdowns that have occurred.

There is little doubt that if Directum had been allowed to develop slowly till last season, instead of being a disappointment in his five-year-old form the black stallion would have got nearer to the two-minute mark than either Alix or Nancy Hanks. His first race at four years was at Fleetwood Park, and he had to go five heats against a strong field of well-seasoned campaigners. A few weeks later, at Lexington, the colt was again pitted against the flower of the aged trotters, and it was not till he had stepped a fourth heat, in 2:08, that his older antagonists were defeated. Without citing the extreme cases where divided heats have forced the youngsters to go five or more miles at top speed in one day, it cannot be denied that the average race under the existing regulations has stopped the career of many a brilliant colt and filly.

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A natural sequence to the keen competition for entries which has been going on since the first of the year is the enforced changes that several associations have been obliged to make in their programmes. Those who were in the field betimes and made their first payments light have survived the struggle of succeeding months, and will be able to carry out their original arrangements. The two meetings that are to be held at Terre Haute have not fared so well, and the managers have found it advisable to cancel all the events first offered and try the forfeit plan. C. W. Williams, whose ambition seems to have run away with his judgment at Galesburg, just as it did at Independence, has been kept busy remodeling his card till it has assumed much more modest proportions than when it was first announced last December. While the Grand Circuit tracks have in the main withstood the rivalry of the more westerly circuits, two of them at least have fared badly. Neither at Detroit nor Rochester has the support from the horsemen at large been encouraging, and the meetings at these two points will have to depend largely on the material that can be picked up later on.

The Driving Club of New-York, on the other hand, continues to lead the country in the patronage extended to the nine purses that form the bulk of the programme for the August meeting. Since the entries to these classes closed last February, two more payments have fallen due, and over 95 per cent. of those who originally subscribed have fulfilled these later obligations. This is a support unprecedented in the history of trotting, and no matter what may happen later, the financial success of Grand Circuit week in the metropolis is assured. Buffalo has also secured a formidable list for its mammoth meeting, though its 629 entries for 28 classes falls considerably below the average for Fleetwood Park, which started with 323 names for 9 events. Then, too, it must be remembered that the New-York list represents cash paid on the nail, while Buffalo is doing a credit business that extends clear up to the night before the race. Moreover, it is an open secret that some days after March 20, the date fixed for the closing of entries, at least one owner of a crack performer was earnestly solicited to engage his flier in some of the events offered by the senior member of the Grand Circuit.

The two purses that did not fill to the satisfaction of the Buffalo Park management were for the 2:17 and 2:19 classes, pacing, so it is fair to presume that this tardy invitation was destined to pull them through. This is by no means the first occasion when a prominent track has disregarded the rule prohibiting any deviation from the published conditions. The matter is one that should be thoroughly investigated by the National Trotting Association, but the offense has been so often committed with impunity, that there is no likelihood of any action being taken in this case.

ALL GOING

We haven't a slow selling pattern in our Spring Stock of Carpets. Never had so many sales either. Seems as if people needing carpets can't help buying from us. Even if our prices are much lower than elsewhere, we keep up qualities to the highest standard.

The Mattings are very attractive—so are the prices.

DOBSON'S

809-811 Chestnut St.

In New-York, 2 E. Fourteenth.

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	3	0	1,000
Boston	2	0	1,000
Chicago	2	1	667
Pittsburg	2	1	667
New-York	1	1	500
Brooklyn	1	1	500
Philadelphia	1	1	500
Baltimore	1	1	500
Louisville	1	2	333
St. Louis	1	2	333
Washington	0	2	000
Cleveland	0	3	000

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	3	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	—	12
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 15; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Vaughn; Sullivan and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 17,200.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	8
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	—	7

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Chicago, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Attendance, 10,000.

COMPANY F'S FINE SCORE.

Its Marksmen Capture the Smith Trophy on the Seventh Armory Range.

Company F's team of crack shots came within two points on Saturday evening of tieing the record made by Company D in the company volley match shot annually on the Seventh Regiment Armory range. F team's score was 596, and it entitles the company to the posession of the Smith Trophy until the next competition. The company winning the trophy three times, not necessarily consecutively, becomes the owner of it. D and F have now each won it once.

The teams comprise twenty-four men, who shoot in squads of six, each man having seven shots standing at 200 yards. A time limit of thirty minutes is placed on each team. The individual scores of the winning team follow:

COMPANY F.	200 Yards.
Private F. M. Pederson	31
Corp. A. Stevens	29
Private L. Drake	29
Private E. H. Fitch	29
Corp. F. W. Perkins	28
Corp. C. H. Caldwell	28
Private P. Jessup	28
Sergt. R. L. Fisher	28
Corp. L. L. Clarke	27
Private B. F. Goodspeed	27
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	27
Private C. W. Schoonhouse	27
Private H. H. Smith	25
Private O. F. Farley	25
Private C. E. Dobbin	25
Private J. Levy	24
Corp. L. W. Hotesbury	24
Corp. C. E. Maxfield	23
Private J. R. Dederer	22
Private C. A. Darling	19
Private H. L. Blackman	19
Private G. Kemble, Jr.	19
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	17
Private C. H. Barron	16
Total	596

The team results were as follows: Company F, 596; Company H, 590; Company G, 574; Company B, 565; Company D, 560; Company I, 543; Company C, 537; Company A, 495; Company K, 451; Company E, 412.

The armory shooting season closes next Saturday evening with the "Big Six Prize Match."

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—There will be boxing bouts at the Scottish-American Athletic Club, 435 Grove Street, Jersey City, to-morrow night. The principal bouts will be between "Eddie" Connell and "Dave" O'Connor, "Tom" Gaffney and George Siddons, and "Steve" Bloom and "Jim" Holmes.

—A junior four, consisting of C. Brown of last year's junior eight and three new men of the Triton Boat Club were out practicing in a gig on the Passaic at Newark yesterday. Capt. A. M. Harris is working hard to get a junior eight together.

—For a long time there has been a demand for a first-class athletic association in Jersey City, and the recently-organized Hudson County Athletic Club promises to be most successful. All the promoters are well known and experienced in managing clubs. It is their idea to secure 500 members, and already applications for half that number have been received. Outdoor sports will be a most prominent feature of the new club. Plans are under way to have a fine baseball park built on the meadows just on the city line on the road to Newark. A fast cycle track will also be constructed. The officers are: President—P. T. Powers; Vice President—Louis Vultee; Secretary and Treasurer—G. D. Bushfield; Matchmaker and Captain—William Newman.

—The programme arranged for the Decoration Day games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point includes the following events: Seventy-five-yard run, handicap, on turf; 320-yard hurdle, over 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; one-mile run, (special,) scratch, "Tommy" Conneff vs. an unknown; running high jump, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; barrel race, 75 yards, scratch; bicycle races, one mile, handicap, and two miles, handicap; college team race, (invitation only,) distance, one mile, each runner to go a quarter of a mile.

—The card for the Long Island Athletic Club boxing show to be held at Grand Army Hall, Bedford Avenue and North Second Street, Brooklyn, a week from to-night, will be as follows: "Kid" McPartland of New-York vs. "Tim" Murphy of New-York, eight rounds, at 116 pounds; "Sammy" Meyers of New-York vs. "Bob" Cunningham of New-York, eight rounds, at 112 pounds; "Sam" Bolan of New-York vs. "Tommy" Butler of Brooklyn, eight rounds, at 125 pounds; "Eddie" Sweeney of Brooklyn vs. "Mike" Cooney of Boston, eight rounds, at 128 pounds.

—The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association will hold its twenty-first annual races at Newark Decoration Day. Entries will be received by Secretary O. E. Thurber of Newark up to and including May 27.

—The London Athletic Club team, which will meet the New-York Athletic Club men in an international contest in this city on Sept. 22, will leave England on the Normannia, sailing from Southampton on Aug. 30.

Cat Show Entries Close This Week.

The entries for the Cat Show will close next Wednesday with Secretary J. T. Hyde. Mr. Hyde says: "Great interest is evinced in the coming exhibition, and entries are being received from all parts of the country and even from England." Several more special prizes have been offered. They are as follows: $50 offered by Charles R. Pratt for the largest and best exhibit of cats made by any one exhibitor; a piece of plate offered by Charles R. Pratt for the best cat, the bona-fide property of hotel proprietors; a "King Royal" Angora kitten, valued at $50, offered by Robert K. James & Co. for the best exhibit of Angora cats, bred by the Walnut Ridge Farms; a "King Royal" Angora kitten, valued at $50, offered by Robert K. James & Co. for the best male Angora kitten bred by the Walnut Ridge Farms; a "Pearl King" Angora kitten, valued at $50, offered by Robert K. James & Co. for the best famale Angora kitten bred by the Walnut Ridge Farms; a silver bowl, offered by the Hotel Metropole for the best Maltese cat—a silver medal is also given by the Cat Show.

MERRY COACHING PARTIES.

The Season Opens with Much Promise—Trips Arranged.

Public coaching began last week in a successful manner, the trips of the New-York and Westchester coach Pioneer being well patronized. Seldom before has the season opened so auspiciously and with such favorable prospects. The Rye coach Enterprise will begin its trips to-day, and in about two or three weeks more the coach to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club will be put on. Just how long the public coaching season will last is not known, with the exception of the Pioneer, which will not run after Saturday, June 8.

It is very likely that the Enterprise will be kept on the route until the middle of June, and the coach to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club may run all Summer.

The occupants of the seats on Thursday's trip were invited by Mrs. Adrian Sloane, and De Lancey Kane handled the teams. Frederic Bronson was on the box Friday, and among his passengers were Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Miss Fanny Taller, Roland Smith, George V. L. Meyer, and T. Clinton Sherman. Saturday, the coach was engaged by Mrs. William D. Sloane, whose party consisted of Miss Sloane, Miss Vanderbilt, the Misses Bend, Miss Emily Sloane, Nelson Perkins, Philip Sears, Richard Fearing, and Louis Frothingham. Dr. Webb drove. Next Wednesday Miss Turnure has booked all the seats, and Thursday Mrs. De Lancey Kane's guests will be the passengers. Frederic Bronson will drive both those days.

The Enterprise to-day will be tooled by George R. Read from Rye to the Plaza Hotel on its initial trip, according to regular schedule. A party of Mr. Read's friends will occupy the seats, and will also be the passengers on the return trip in the afternoon. Tuesday, J. McClenahan has engaged all the seats for the trip each way.

FREEMAN'S NEW RATER.

Being Built by Webber and to be Launched in a Few Weeks.

The thirty-four-rater being built by "Tom" Webber at New-Rochelle for F. M. Freeman is progressing well. She is all planked and her deck is being laid. It is expected that she will be launched in about two weeks. The model is powerful one. Her lines are true and easy, and, apart from the bow, she looks very much like the Madrine. The bow is more of the Watson style, with ideas of Mr. Webber's, and, altogether, is unlike anything yet turned out.

From the bowsprit to a point about level with the water line is a graceful curve. Then there is a straight run of about three feet to the cutwater. At the end of this is a slight hollow, and then the shear plan shows an easy run to the bottom of the keel, which is slightly rockered. The after part of the boat is a reproduction of the Madrine. She is about 45 feet on deck, well under 30 feet on the water line, and should draw about 12 feet 6 inches without her board.

The Madrine is being thoroughly overhauled and put in shape as a cruiser. She has been fitted with panel bulkheads, and will be put overboard early next month.

Prescott Hall Butler's twenty-five-rater Helcia is being fitted out, and will be ready by Decoration Day. The sloop Lucy will hereafter be known as the Elver. She is being fitted out. J. W. Jarvis's cruiser Echo has been overhauled and painted, and will be put in the water to-day.

Sands Gorham's sloop Freyja, originally a centreboarder, is now a keel boat. Her keel has been lowered a foot and more lead has been put outside. She is to be fitted out for cruising.

Webber is building two scows, 24 feet long, 10 feet beam, for the Larchmont Yacht Club. They will be rigged with square sails and are to be used as stakeboats.

Yachts to Race at Kiel.

BERLIN, April 21.—Inquiries at the Imperial Yacht Club in Kiel have elicited the statement that the list of entries for the Kiel regatta next June is still incomplete. The list will be held open until June 8. Among the yachts already entered are the Emperor's Meteor, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe's Varuna, Prince Henry's Irene, and the Lais, Mucke, and Carina. In the second class the entries include Emperor William's new Watson boat Vineta, Freiherr von Zedlitz's Isolde, and Count Douglas's Ellen.

DRUG CLERK BOWLERS DINE.

The Close of Their Season on the Alleys Celebrated by a Banquet.

The first annual banquet of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association Saturday evening at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. After the menu had received attention President G. S. Mariager of the association made the opening address, dwelling principally upon the good results derived from bowling. He thanked The New-York Times for the hearty support given to the game, which was loudly applauded.

J. F. Dillon, J. Seaver Page, J. Hoppings, and little Anna Wickers, the child wonder, entertained the guests. Mr. Dillon's amusing dialect stories and comic songs kept his hearers in roars of laughter. Little Anna Wickers sang "You Can't Play in My Back Yard" and did a serpentine dance.

The banquet was under the supervision of E. D. Kemp of Lanman & Kemp, F. Ritchey of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., and W. S. Ungerer of Colgate & Co. The day of the banquet was elected as toastmaster. Among those present were C. A. Mayo of the American Drug Company, F. C. Wicker of Merck & Co., G. Massey of Lanman & Kemp, J. Seaver Page of the Hegeman & Raynolds Company, J. Clay of Parke, Davis & Co., H. A. Mason of Seabury & Johnson, A. Robinson of R. W. Robinson & Sons, F. M. Bruen of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., H. C. Peters of The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, E. D. Kemp of Lanman & Kemp, F. Ritchey of Bruen

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave **New-York, Saturday, May 18,** and **June 15,** on the Large and Elegant Twin-screw **Steamship "Lucania" of the Cunard Line,** for a

SPECIAL TOUR THROUGH EUROPE,

Visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, **Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun,** Sweden, Denmark, **Russia,** Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Rhine Country, Holland, Belgium, France, &c., or, diverging at Vienna, through Northern Italy, the Italian Lake Region, Switzerland, &c. A cruise through the wonderful Fjords of Western Norway, a voyage to the North Cape, and visits to the Great Fair at Nijni Novgorod, and many quaint corners of the Old World. **The Party will be Limited in Numbers.** Send for itinerary.

Also tours to **California, Alaska, Yellowstone,** and **Japan.**

Independent railroad and steamship tickets to all points.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Bldg., cor. Union Sq., New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged April 27; can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEWORK.—By three Norwegian girls, not speaking English; excellent references; as chambermaids or for general housework. 8 State St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thorough, experienced chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse; excellent city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wolf's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; good references. Call, Monday, at 111 West 30th St. A. Vernier.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a small private family; city references. Call, two days, 327 West 44th St., Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart, respectable young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with washing; best references. 165 East 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By willing and obliging girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; small private family; best references. 226 East 47th St.; Barritt; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, just disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping, as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Chambermaid, 302 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable French girl for light chamberwork and sewing; best reference from present employer. 2 East 67th St.; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork or care for children. 769 9th Av. Bridge's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best of city reference. N. F., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class city reference. A. H., Box 122, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; Protestant. Can be seen at present employer's, 300 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a small private family; willing to assist with other work; good city references. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 106 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; willing to do sewing with family going to country. 49 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; or any kind of work; best city reference. 366 West 58th St., Hendrickson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid; private family; best city references. Jeanne, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, PLAIN SEWING or ASSIST in Waiting.—By Protestant girl; city reference. Steiner, 826 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would assist in pantry or washing. Call on present employer from 10 to 12 M. on Monday, 46 East 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; private family; good baker; country preferred; good reference. M. S., 513 West 59th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; assist with washing; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference; city or country. 165 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; does not object to plain washing; good city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. A. D., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class; private family; year and half's city reference; last lady can be seen. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As cook in private family; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 3 to 5, at present employer's, 804 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; assist in washing; willing to go to the country for the Summer. 121 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 11, 40 West 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 855 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable girl; experienced cook; or do housework; quiet family; city or country. Lefferance, 610 2d Av.

COOK.—Understands all branches of first-class family cooking; city or country; first-class reference. 223 East 40th St.

COOK.—By American woman; excellent cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. 412 West 53d St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 420 West 53d St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; by day or week; first-class reference. 156 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress in small private family; four years' city references. 427 West 32d St., no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; country preferred; best city reference from last place. N. B., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; assist with washing; best reference; country preferred. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best reference; city or country. 501 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, with the best reference; in small private family. N., 158 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city or country; good personal city reference. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in small private family; good city reference. 685 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—First-class French cook in private family; good wages; good references. C. O., 148 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant cook; first-class; best references. Competent, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as a good plain cook in a private family; no objection to flat or country for the Summer; best city references. 910 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; best city references; wages not less than $25. M. D., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; good reference. K. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can furnish the very best of city reference. A. N., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a cook to go out by the day, week, or month; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. E. C., 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By French girl as plain cook in a small private family; good references. 249 West 29th St.; no cards. Mrs. Kumf.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., care of housekeeper.

COOK.—By a good cook, good reference; city or country. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—Protestant young woman in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city and country reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a tidy young German; understands French, American, and German cooking; soups, meats, creams, and pastries; no objection to country; $35; best references. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman, (40;) strong, good cook; in a private family; references. Mrs. Fillol, 100 West 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thrifty woman; practical cook; Swedish and French specialties; or superior laundress; thorough, rapid housecleaner; $1.50 per day; personal city reference. Gourmand, 247 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day; is first-class laundress and housecleaner; good reference. Call, for two days, 316 West 14th St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; to go out by the day; private families; highly recommended. 106 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, and cleaning; good references. 857 West 37th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like to go to the country for the Summer with a family to do family sewing. Call, on Tuesday or Wednesday, at 46 East 49th St., present employer's; terms moderate.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal references. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. M. A., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Seven years with Lord & Taylor; perfect fitting stylish dresses made as reasonable as at own homes. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' fine Summer dresses, fancy capes, and waists made reasonable; also misses' gowns; thorough dressmaker; by day; fit and style guaranteed. 1,322 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent fitter; fast sewer; will go out, with her assistant, at moderate price; or to take work home; cheap; excellent reference. Foskey, 134 West 33d St.

REFINED, EDUCATED North German, is good dressmaker and nurse to grown children, a steady place in country; best reference. Care of R. Sprenger, 136 East 96th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to place her French nursery governess, whom she can most highly recommend, having lived with her three years. Call, before 1 P. M., at 189 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a well-educated North German, speaking perfect French and English; good seamstress; in first-class family. M. G., French Home, 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an English girl in small private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 8 East 72d St.

GOVERNESS.—Parisian; first-class seamstress; obliging; best city references. G. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to children over three years; in American family; good sewer; city references. E. Aicher, 348 East 78th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young woman as housekeeper and care for children; good reference. Payne, 216 West 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good strong girl as housework; good plain cook and laundress; would go to the country; best city reference. 173 East 33d St., first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong woman in small family; city reference. 403 West 52d St., one flight; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, newly arrived, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; no washing; country preferred. 118 East 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl as houseworker in small American family; best city references. 1,142 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; reference. 319 East 56th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl for general housework; excellent city references. 230 East 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework. 220 East 33d St., McGarry's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework in private family; two years' reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced woman as first-class kitchenmaid; excellent city reference. M. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; excellent packer and traveler; take care of linen; five years' city reference. M. J., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German of refinement as lady's maid and willing to assist with housekeeping or take charge of one or two growing children; best city reference. K. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young lady's maid; four languages; good seamstress and packer and hairdresser; best city reference. M. L., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; will wait on invalid lady. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. A. M. J., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated North German; with experience; first-class city reference; city or country; no objection to travel. 1,204 3d Av., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; first-class hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; accustomed to travel; excellent city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid; thoroughly competent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class packer; best city references. J. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Frenchwoman as lady's maid or nurse to grown-up children; do sewing; lately landed; does not speak English. 210 East 27th St., top flat.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Scotch Protestant; hairdressing; excellent references. Maid, 101 West 42d St., advertising office.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for her English Protestant maid, whom she can highly recommend; would prefer to go out West. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 3 West 57th St.

MAID.—By a French Swiss; also speaks German and English; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; first-class city reference. E. M., 29 West 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser and packer; used to traveling; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city references. K. R., Box 219 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By educated American; to lady or grown child; good seamstress; best city reference. G., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; understands hair; good packer and traveler. J., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent English maid; good traveler and packer; never seasick; good city references. S. E., care Mrs. Grass, 3 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; do light chamberwork; good reference. E., 241 West 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; American family; country in Summer; good city reference. 432 2d Av.; ring Walsh's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, or any kind of work, by the day or week; best city reference. Jennie, 225 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; will do some chamberwork; present employer, 138 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; in private family; six years' personal reference. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good references. 301 East 35th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; is willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for private family; very best personal reference. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. Call, Monday, at 8 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a widow; first-class laundress; housecleaning; day or week; first-class reference. Sheely bell, 224 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, from 11 to 4 P. M., 15 West 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; city or country; best city references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; four and six years' references from last places. M. F., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city references. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as laundress. 116 East 63d St., one flight up.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for an excellent English nurse; middle-aged; large experience; superior intelligence and reliable character; best city references. 3 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as competent nurse to young children; good references. Call, Monday, 224 Lexington Av.; ring Cooney's bell.

NURSE.—For invalid lady or gentleman; good housekeeper, by experienced Protestant Scotch woman; reference. A. B., 102 East 23d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By an educated German girl as nurse or maid; good seamstress; best city references. References, 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl for young ladies or infants; willing to travel; good references. 319 West 21st St., care of Mrs. Barnaud.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a first-class, experienced nurse of the highest respectability, who thoroughly understands the care of children in every respect; excellent seamstress; middle-aged; undoubted reference from the very highest city families, who can be seen. 267 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By experienced American; competent to take entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infant's food; three years' city reference from last employer. H. Hatley, 310 East 54th St.; ring twice.

NURSE, COMPANION, and AMANUENSIS.—By a trained nurse to lady or gentleman; could travel and be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

NURSE.—By refined American Protestant woman as nurse for invalid lady; willing to travel; three years' city reference from last employer. Nurse, 156 Christopher St.; call Monday.

Nurse.—By a nurse thoroughly competent to take entire charge of invalid or obstetrical cases; best city reference from physicians. N., 109 7th Av.

NURSE.—A lady highly recommends an experienced infant's or young child's nurse; plain sewing. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 1151½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE, ATTENDANT or COMPANION.—Demented, nervous, or invalid; references; willing; sober; useful; Protestant. 650 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young Parisian girl; (20;) children's nurse; good reference; traveling preferred. Gabrielle Monnier, 328 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking entire charge. J. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; to an invalid; highly educated North German. S., 860 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for small baby; fond of children; good reference. 249 West 29th St. Mrs. Kumf.

NURSE for CHILDREN.—By competent Frenchwoman; good city reference. V. S., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl to take care of two growing children and do light chamberwork. 62 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of growing children, or willing to make herself generally useful; personal references. 1,042 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced traveling nurse; excellent city references; death cause of leaving; age, 34. A. W., 5 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced traveling nurse; excellent city references; death cause of leaving; age, 34. A. W., 5 East 38th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; willing to travel; best reference. K., 1,096 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a French seamstress to wait on a lady; understands making children's clothes. Address or call, at present employer's, 470 Lexington Av., near 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—In families, or to help a dressmaker; would like a few more customers; terms reasonable. 587 Lexington Av., O'Conor's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good city references. F. D., 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced, middle-aged Frenchwoman; willing and obliging; city or country. Luzanie, 224 West 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A family leaving the city would like to procure a good home for an exceptionally respectful, intelligent waitress or chambermaid. Apply, Monday, April 22, Mrs. Tyson, 126 East 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family. 326 West 26th St., M. Campbell; no cards answered.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl in private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; will wash dishes; best city reference. K. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; private family; country for the Summer. Apply, Monday, at 30 West 53d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as competent waitress; will assist with chamberwork if required; good city or country references; Plainfield, N. J., preferred. 347 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; in a private family; city references. 112 West 70th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salad; seven years' reference from last place; country for the Summer. 223 East 70th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure situation for her thoroughly-competent waitress; will be disengaged May 1. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 42 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 416 East 15th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best references from present employer. Call, Monday, 64 58th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to find a situation for a Protestant waitress; disengaged May 1. 31 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; has best of city references; can be seen at present employment. 804 Broadway, Grace Church rectory; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

ART EMBROIDERER.—Would go out by day or take orders in; teaches German, French, and music; $1.25 per day. R. S. L., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—Few more customers at her home or their residence. 29 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Rapid, accurate; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By good penman; willing to assist with office work. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, lately arrived from London; together or separate; wife thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; last employer can be seen. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; tall; good valet; takes full charge of dining room; three years' best reference from last employer. Fred, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife; understand all branches; able to take charge of dinner parties; first-class references. R., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; in a private family; best city references; permanent position for the Summer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman, butler; private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Experienced; English; single; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11; five years' personal character. W., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; Paris and best city references. 26 East 39th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Swedish butler; disengaged on account of family going abroad; best of references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; ten years' city reference; tall; age, 34; last place can be seen. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; best city references for six years; age, 26; height 5 feet 10 inches. H. Featherstone, 129 3d Av., second floor.

BUTLER or SINGLE HANDED.—By Englishman; age, 34; ten years' references. Russell, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler in a private family; city or country; best references. A. M., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man lately disengaged, as butler; first-class city and country personal references. Fox, 85 9th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single handed; first-class city or country; willing and obliging; personal references. Tom, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; reference; town or country. E. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; best city references. Apply at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; town or country; thoroughly experienced; aged 36; good references. A. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; single; long city reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, 9 East 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Englishman; good city personal reference. 31 West 72d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler or valet in a private family; best references. L. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly-experienced servant; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman, speaking English; best city references; disengaged May 1. 671 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Aged 30 years; Englishman. Hied, 161 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss, with best city references. L. L., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; age, 32; well recommended; city or country. F., 108 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—In private family; can be seen at present employer's, 1A 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a young French Canadian; five years' experience; speaks good English and has first-class city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; will be disengaged May 1. Philip, 39 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understand American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; also good cook if required; trained in Paris and London; is first-class family servant; strictly sober and respectable and will prove faithful and devoted; age, 36; several years of best references. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER—VALET.—Thorough; by an Englishman, just landed; town or country; five years' excellent character, with seven previous; age, 34; height, 5 ft. 9 in. J. H., 313 Fair St., Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single Frenchman, (32;) speaks English; sober; understands his duties; willing; useful; three years' personal reference; just disengaged; city or country. Piednoël, 1,541 Avenue A.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced and competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. C. O. L., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young couple; man (Swede) as butler and valet; wife (French) as maid, or for grown-up children; best city references; permanent situation preferred to high wages; city or country. 856 6th Av. Thompson.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Swede; is thoroughly competent in every respect; single-handed or otherwise; best city references. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; has to leave on account of death in the family; can be well recommended by Mr. Wadsworth, 17 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; fourteen years' experience; four years' reference from last employer; has also been steward on yachts. H. E. care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, where parlormaid is kept; city or country; two and a half years' personal reference; total abstainer. G. S., 202 West 39th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swede; a lady wants to find a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 10 West 51st St., present employer's.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; cook; lately landed; speaks English; trained in Paris and London; strictly respectable and steady; moderate terms. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF—NURSE.—By French couple; man as chef; wife as nurse or do chamberwork; city or country. K., 1,227 Broadway.

CHEF.—With best references, open for engagement; only first-class need answer. Fenoglio, 431 7th Av.

CHEF.—By a French chef-cook, with best references, in a private family. J. P., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By a good French cook, also pastry; first-class reference; in private family; city or country. E. Z., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single-handed; as second, where first-class man is kept; by young Scotchman; trained in first-class service abroad; single; age, 25; first-class rider and driver; total abstainer from drink; where four-in-hand is turned out preferred; lately arrived in city; will go anywhere; first-class references. Frank, coachman, 879 6th Av., first floor, near 50th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK.—Would accept cottage; by Protestant man and wife, without children; disengaged on account of gentleman giving up place in country; man understands all work on gentleman's place; wife good family cook; very satisfactory references. G. D., 944 Lexington Av., corner 69th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Lady highly recommends her colored coachman; three years' reference; first-class driver, four and tandem; take charge of any private establishment; sober, neat, willing, and most reliable coachman; city or country. J. B., 800 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; fifteen years' city reference; last employer can be seen; understands his business thoroughly; wife will board grooms; first-class laundress. F. H. B., care J. B. Brewster, 479 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of employer's death; thoroughly competent in his duties on gentleman's place; absolutely temperate; willing to be useful; very handy in house; three years' city reference from last family. Henderson, 312 East 105th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By competent single young man, or would like charge of saddle horses; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses; is good rider; personal city reference. D. E., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing, obliging, and generally useful; excellent personal references. Coachman, Box 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN—COOK.—Married; on country place; wife excellent cook and laundress; both competent; honest, willing, and obliging; excellent references. Daniel, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. J. C., 387 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; first class; good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; first-class references. M., Box 203, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By one who thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best city reference; three years in the city, and four at Lakewood; married; no children; wife good seamstress. J. B. Brewster's, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call at present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thorough man for any stable; strict care of his employer's property; thorough driver and excellent horseman; city or country; last employer can be seen. A., care Link, 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young, single Swede; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from; references. Coachman, 224 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, and harness; has seven years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. M. G., 628 Park Av., harness shop.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—By single man; understands proper care of horses, carriages; nine years' best references. J. B., Box 247 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring his services. E. S., 344 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; will be disengaged May 1; is thoroughly experienced; careful driver; city or country; best reference from present employer. P. G., 310 East 11th St., livery stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; best city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad desires to secure position for his coachman, one whom he can thoroughly recommend. Address, or see present employer, W. S. P., 436 Greenwich St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his colored coachman; strictly first class; married; willing and obliging; five years' reference. E. Brown, 994 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; age, 28; thoroughly understands his business; good appearance; best of references. J. M., 4 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; ten years' first-class city reference; country preferred. Coachman, 16½ West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory personal city references. E. Brown, 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; aged 27; thoroughly understands his business; former and last employers can be seen. J. E., 26 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly reliable; permanent position in the country; excellent references. M. G., 200 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Leaving on account of death; best city and country reference; present employer can be seen. T. B., 1 East 57th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. — Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H. 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; 28; strictly temperate; three years' best references; willing and obliging. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; no children; no objections to the country; best city reference. D. H., 609 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; no family; age, 33; good four-horse driver; city references. E. P., care Parker, 231 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; city or country; thoroughly competent; good references. 31½ West 11th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a first-class place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. J. M., 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a colored coachman; twelve years' references from present employer. Box G., 355 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; experienced; well recommended; country preferred. Clarke, 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—On a gentleman's place by a young coachman; first-class recommendations. A. J., 1,772 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a strictly sober young man; best reference; can hear from last employer, if desired. A. J., 1,772 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM and COACHMAN.—Single; good driver; country place preferred; no outside work. C. H., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; aged, 30; left through death; is trained to his business; willing and obliging. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Where the Real Fatigue Comes.

From The Washington Star.

"It must make those poor horses dreadfully tired to go running around the race track," said the sympathetic woman.

"No," replied the guileless man who bets; "the horses are all right. It's the man who went over there with a sure tip who is made tired."

The Circus in Boston.

From Puck.

The Elephant—I always get nervous when the show strikes this town.

The Bengal Tiger—Why?

The Elephant—I can't help feeling that even the little children who come to look at us know a great deal more about us than we do ourselves.

Prompt Response.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Passenger—Don't the passengers make you tired about the questions they ask you?

Captain—Yes, very much. What else is it you want to know?

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent, sober man; married; no children; wife as nurse or waitress if wanted; understands proper care of road and saddle horses and entire surroundings; can milk; keep lawn in proper order; any place in country; highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 48 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged man; country preferred; of sober, quiet, honest, and industrious habits; one livery of the finest if required; good driver and horseman; understands his business thoroughly; All references from first-class city families. William, 465 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, Swedish, as coachman and groom; single, with best of references from last employer regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to the country. Coachman, 1,783 Lexington Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a North of Ireland man; married; good plain gardener; very handy with carpenter's tools or painting; four years' best American reference. W

STUYVESANT ITS FOUNDER

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church One Hundred Years Old.

DR. RYLANCE'S HISTORICAL SERMON

The Last Dutch Governor and His "Bouverie" Estate—Last Services Held Yesterday in St. Anne's.

At the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, the rector, preached an interesting historical sermon, taking for his text Genesis, xxviii., 18-19: "And Jacob took the stone that he had put for his pillow and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place Bethel; that is, the House of God." In his sermon, Dr. Rylance said:

"On Saint Mark's Day, April 25, 1795, the cornerstone of the edifice in which we meet this morning was laid. Very reasonably, therefore, the Vestry desire that the day, now close at hand, which consummates the first century of our parochial existence, should have fitting recognition at our hands. At their request I am here to contribute to that end in an address, which will take the place of the usual sermon.

"Tidings from lands lying beyond the great western seas had spread a very lively commotion among the maritime powers of the Old World in the sixteenth century. Among the adventurers of those days, but in the employ of a London commercial company, came Henry Hudson, an able English navigator, in 1607. Defeated of his aim, which was to find a shorter way to the far East than that then followed, he returned to Europe and was taken into the service of a Dutch trading company, by whom he was sent west again. Great discoveries awaited him. Finding a promising opening in the coast line to which he had come, being still bent upon discovering an avenue to Asia through the interposing continent, he worked his ship through what we call the Narrows, and cast anchor in the mouth of the noble river that bears his name, in the month of September, 1609.

"Favorable report being carried to Holland as to what the discovery might mean for commerce, merchants followed in the wake of the navigator and established trading posts upon Manhattan Island and inland far up the river. The little group of colonists clustered about the southern point of the island, the settlement bearing the name of New-Amsterdam, which for years from this on had a precarious existence, till, with the coming of a man of intelligence and vigor, and of large experience in colonial administration, in 1646, a day of better promise dawned for the settlers of New-Netherlands. That man was Petrus Stuyvesant, a name almost sacred interest to us in the keeping of our parochial centennial to-day; since he in no very doubtful sense was the founder of St. Mark's Church, as the story which I have to tell will show.

"The official residence of the local ruler was at or near the port entry to the settlement, of course; but a Dutchman of local social position and taste must have gardens and orchards about him, if possible. And so the new Governor goes early out in the country, the country not being far for him to seek, however, and plants his 'Bouverie,' or farm, or park, after the manner of gentlemen of means in his own land.

"This rural residence, which was indirectly the occasion of the founding of St. Mark's Church, stood within a short radius of the spot upon which we meet to-day. Mr. Kelby, the Historical Society's librarian, informs me—a very high authority on questions of local antiquarian interest—that the 'Bouverie' mansion actually stood upon what we know as Twelfth Street, just east of what we know as Third Avenue, and continued to stand there down to the time of the Revolution, being accidentally destroyed by fire in the year 1778.

"Here the representatives of Holland in its far-off western province lived and entertained in Summer time in almost princely style for that age, having a little army of dependents about him for the care of his gardens and orchards and for other service, among them from forty to fifty negro slaves being included.

"For the religious benefit of his large household, upon ground conveniently near his homestead, Gov. Stuyvesant built a modest chapel, as we must conceive of it, for he was a Christian man, a member and an office bearer of the Reformed Church of his country; warmly attached, it would seem, to its somewhat grim orthodoxy, and therefore had a care for spiritual things while absorbingly occupied in the concourse of this world.

"In this rural chapel, he, with his family and friends and dependents, worshipped from Sunday to Sunday, when the season invited to retirement in the country, other citizens of New-Amsterdam being tempted to settle for the pleasant season beyond the stockade which guarded the little city on the point of the island.

"But Gov. Stuyvesant's official life was cut short by a catastrophe which had been impending for some time before the end came. English colonists to the northeast of him had for long been looking with covetous eyes upon the little domain that he administered, and after irritating negotiations looking to a settlement of boundary lines, it became clear that nothing would content his neighbors but the annexation of New-Netherlands to the New-England colonies.

"The issue was inevitable. British war ships sailed up the bay and anchored off New-Amsterdam, with its 1,500 souls. Active resistance would have been worse than vain. Effective means were wanting. The place was therefore surrendered without a shot being fired.

"On Sept. 8, 1664, the Governor retired to the life of a private citizen, which he passed chiefly on his "bouwerie." Dying in 1672, at the age of eighty years, the little chapel became his mausoleum, his body reposing in peace beneath it till transferred long afterward to the vault within which it now lies, beneath the eastern portico of this church.

"After his death the modest Dutch chapel fell into neglect. As the eighteenth century neared its close, a great-grandson of the Governor, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, who was a member of the Corporation of Trinity Parish, suggested to that body the expediency of erecting another Episcopal church on the outskirts of the expanding city.

"Mr. Stuyvesant actively interested himself in various ways in the furtherance of his project, offering as a material inducement for the Trinity Corporation to take hold of the enterprise to convey to duly-appointed Trustees the plot of land upon which the Dutch chapel had stood so long, and which was still standing, indeed, though in a somewhat dilapidated condition, as a suitable site for the new church he had in contemplation.

"This overture was first made in 1793, I believe. But, though the generous proposition was received with favor by the Trinity authorities, nothing effectual was done toward its realization till January, 1795, when $25,000 was raised toward meeting the cost of the edifice, which it was then formally resolved to erect.

"Before the work of constructing the new edifice was complete the vault was repaired and enlarged, the facial features of the heroic Captain General being still recognizable at the time, we are told. A stone was also then placed upon the exterior of the church over the steps that lead down from the churchyard to the passage that conducts to the vault.

"In the same vault, side by side with the last Dutch Governor here, lies the body of an English Governor of New-York—Col. Henry Slaughter, who was appointed to the high office by William III., in 1690. In a vault near by the final resting place of these two once famous men, it might be of interest to mention, lies the body of another man of wide fame, held in honor by American citizens at an early period of our country's history—that of Daniel D. Tompkins, who was elected Governor of the State of New-York in 1807, and held that office for three years, becoming Vice President of the United States in 1816, and re-elected to that office in 1825, in which year he died; the representatives of three political dynasties thus lying side by side within the bounds of our mortuary domain; all antipathies and contentions appeased by the great peacemaker, Death.

"The building of the structure in which we meet this morning must have gone on somewhat deliberately, since it was not completed until 1799, in which year, on the 9th of May, it was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Right. Rev. Samuel Provost, then Bishop of the diocese.

"The legal designation of the new corporation decided upon was 'The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's, in the Bouverie, in the City of New-York,' a fondness for old associations showing itself in the introduction of that topographical specification into the title 'in the Bowery,' an item which has been confusing the people in later time, since St. Mark's Church does not stand on what we know as the Bowery, the word, which once designated a section of Manhattan Island, having been for so long confined to a certain street or avenue."

LAST SERVICES IN ST. ANN'S.

Better Work, It Is Believed, Can Be Done for Deaf Mutes Up Town.

The last services to be held in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, were held yesterday. The congregation of St. Ann's Church will, beginning April 28, worship in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (Bishop Wainwright Memorial,) West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place.

St. Ann's Church was founded in 1859, to further the spiritual good and temporal welfare of the deaf-mutes of New-York. Pending the building of a new church in One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, where a site has been purchased, the congregation will worship in the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

St. Ann's was crowded at all the services yesterday, a great many deaf-mutes being present in addition to the ordinary congregation. The Rev. Edward H. Krans, the rector of the church, preached, giving the reasons why the church was removed from Eighteenth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. While he was speaking the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the rector emeritus, interpreted by means of the deaf-mute alphabet the remarks of the preacher to the deaf-mutes.

There was not a desire to go up town, Dr. Krans said, but the move was to be made, in spite of a preference to remain down town; nor was it from a failure to realize the importance of keeping down town every church which could be equipped and anchored there. It was due to changes which had occurred, such as the loss by death and removal of former parishioners, the change in the neighborhood from a resident quarter to a centre of retail trade, which has left St. Ann's not only without a hearing and speaking congregation, which is helpful in supporting the parochial deaf-mute mission work, but which itself is becoming more and more of a missionary character, needing outside aid; the need of parish workrooms above ground, which cannot be had in Eighteenth Street; the growing inconvenience of the location for the class to which St. Ann's specially ministers, and the centre of whose population is now on the west side, say, about Eighty-sixth Street, together with a failure of the effort which had been made to secure, in addition to the aid necessary yearly to carry on the parochial and general church mission work among deaf-mutes in and out of the city, an endowment fund large enough to sustain in greater part the work. There was also the fact that, while Church supporters had been moving away, there was not an area of equal extent in the city so well supplied in proportion to the population with the ministrations of the Church as that about St. Ann's.

There was a service for the deaf-mutes at 2:45 o'clock. Dr. Gallaudet, by means of the sign language, explained the circumstances of the removal of the church. There were about 150 deaf-mutes present, and it was wonderful to see the way their faces lighted up as they followed the preacher.

There was a large attendance at the church last night to participate in the closing services. The founder and rector emeritus officiated. There was a large number of deaf-mutes present.

Dr. Gallaudet, who made an address, summed up his work of forty-eight years in St. Ann's, and outlined the new St. Ann's from the standpoint of the greatest good to the deaf-mutes of the city, to promote whose spiritual and temporal welfare the parish was founded. He referred to the influences which had gone out from St. Ann's, and especially to what it had done for deaf-mutes in the city and over the land.

EMANUEL BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY

Its First and Only Pastor Tells How Hard it Was to Start.

Services in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk Street, near Grand Street, were begun yesterday morning, and will continue for two days.

The pastor, the Rev. Samuel Alman, who organized the church in 1870, is Captain of the Farragut Veteran Association of the Port of New-York, and there was a large number of the members of the association present in full uniform. There were also present a number of the naval cadets, and Capt. Kerner, Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn, and John W. Vrooman, Grand Army of the Republic.

An impressive sermon was preached in the morning by the pastor. The Rev. Samuel Alman is the first and only pastor of the church. He spoke of the troublous times when the church was first organized in a loft of the late Col. Joel W. Mason, at 398 Madison Street, and the physical encounters with its opponents when police protection was not available, and the fistic encounters by the pastor with the roughs of the neighborhood.

Deacon Hancall of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who was present at the dedication of Emanuel Baptist Church twenty-five years ago, opened the afternoon exercises with prayer.

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Church of St. George the Martyr Has a Celebration.

The Free Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last evening in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in which it has worshipped for some time. The church was decorated with English and American flags. The same colors covered the two pulpits and the communion rail.

Berkeley Mostyn, clerk of the Vestry, then gave a sketch of the history of St. George's, from the first site on Chambers Street to that occupied by St. Luke's Hospital. By arrangement with St. Luke's Hospital, the Church of St. George the Martyr holds a ward of twenty beds in that institution, free to British subjects.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren followed with an address of encouragement to the half-century church, and strongly advocated the erection of an almshouse or a like institution for British subjects.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan thought the idea an excellent one, and added that to give an Englishman work was much better than giving him money, even regularly.

Dr. B. F. De Costa, pastor of the combined churches, said that within the last forty-two years no less than sixteen Episcopal churches below Eighteenth Street have ceased to exist. St. John the Evangelist, combined, as it was, with St. George the Martyr, would continue to flourish.

The following societies were represented at the services: Order of the Sons of St. George, Nelson Lodge, No. 64; Charles Dickens Lodge, No. 45; Ivy Lodge, No. 65; Anglo-American Lodge, No. 78; Eureka Lodge, No. 169; Gordon Lodge, No. 173; Empire Lodge, No. 365; Citizens' Lodge, No. 417; Order of the Daughters of St. George, Burdett Coutts Lodge, No. 4; Independent Order of Daughters of St. George, Victoria Lodge, No. 8.

Ready in a day means: give us a day to make the clothing right in the finer points.
Except for these finer points it is ready now.
Sundries (hats, shoes, furnishings) are ready now.

This is one page of our livery-book. The rest tells what we have and how much it costs—nothing else.

Shall we send it?

The effect of cheaper cloth upon us is better cloth, better trimmings, better making, and a trifle less price. The best way to save money is to make every dollar count a full dollar's-worth.

Clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings, and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Notables on La Champagne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Champagne, from Havre, were the Countess Deiz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gay, Mr. Merou, French Vice Consul at Galveston, and Mrs. Merou; Mr. and Mrs. Darley Randall, O. Rochefort, W. E. Stearns, D. Bailly Blanchard, and O. W. Blanchard.

Ex-Superintendent Murray Returns.

On the French liner La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, was ex-Superintendent of Police William Murray. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Murray has been traveling abroad for some time, in search of recreation and health.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Campbell's Future.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell is in great demand just now by the London managers, and she can probably make her own terms with several of them. John Hare is anxious to bring her to America with him, in which event she would play the Second Mrs. Tanqueray and the Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith. Beerbohm Tree wants her to renew her contract with him, which expires in July; a tempting offer has been made her to appear at the Lyceum with Forbes Robertson, and new parts in plays by Pinero and Herr Sudermann are held out to her as inducements to join the forces of other theatres. Forbes Robertson seems to have the inside track just now, and, if he secures the actress, a revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum during Mr. Irving's absence will probably be made.

—Dull Times in London.—Twenty-one of the West End theatres of London closed their doors Holy Week, and the reopening of five of them at least is very uncertain for some time to come. The others are all preparing productions which will be made very soon. The real London season, unlike that of this country, opens in June, and, dull as the times are now, managers are looking forward to a great awakening of public interest at that time. "The Passport," which Sadie Martinot has been presenting on her tour in this country, will have its first production at Terry's next Thursday night, and the Court will reopen Saturday with a new comedy by Mr. Godfrey, Beerbohm Tree reviving "John-a-Dreams" at the Haymarket on the same evening.

—The Next Farce at Hoyt's.—The new farce which Charles Frohman will produce at Hoyt's Theatre next September is from the French, and is called "What a Night!" although this title may be changed before the production. It has sixteen speaking parts, which is an unusual number for a farce. "The Foundling" will continue all this season, and Cissy Fitzgerald has been engaged to travel with the company next season. Charles H. Hoyt will sail for Europe on the Campania May 4 to make his first trip abroad. He will open the next regular season at Hoyt's in the middle of November, with the first production in this city of "A Black Sheep."

—A Play on Shakespeare.—"William Shakespeare: Ein Drama, in Five Acts, by Herrmann Schreyer," is the title of a play that has just been published in German. The author's aim has been to build a story of Shakespeare's life that will harmonize with the sentiments expressed in the great dramatist's sonnets. In addition, he tries to solve the problem of his relations with Bacon. Passionately in love with a heartless woman, the "dark woman" of the sonnets, Shakespeare is about to plunge a knife into his heart when Bacon interferes, converts him to his philosophy, and saves him to posterity.

—Lillian Russell Resting.—Lillian Russell and her company reached this city yesterday morning, and will "rest" this week, preparatory to beginning their season at Abbey's Theatre next Monday. Annie Myers, who has fairly divided the honors with Miss Russell during the tour, severs her connection with the organization here, there being no part for her in "The Tzigane," the new opera to be produced by Miss Russell. The tour of the company since leaving New-York has been a very prosperous one, especially in the cities where the season covered but two or three nights.

—John Drew's New Comedy.—During his engagement in Harlem this week John Drew will begin rehearsals of his new comedy by Henry Guy Carleton, which has not yet been christened, and with which he will open his next season at the Empire Theatre. He will produce it for one night before the close of his present tour, at the end of May. His next season will begin in San Francisco in August, and he will be here in October.

The Daly Tours.—Richard Dorney, business manager for Mr. Daly, started for Boston with the comedy company at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An hour later Mr. Daly and the Ada Rehan company started for Washington, where Miss Rehan's tour opens to-night. The tours of both organizations will occupy six weeks.

—Sunday Concert at the Bijou.—Another concert will be given at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday night, when Helen Bertram, Jennie Winston, Carrie Lavine, Will S. Rising, Alonzo Hatch, the Hungarian Band, George Monroe, Louis Mann, James Thornton, Arthur Seaton, Louis Glamut, and J. M. Turner will appear.

—A Proposal to Bernard Shaw.—George Bernard Shaw, the author of "Arms and the Man," has been approached by George Edwardes with a view to having him write a musical comedy for the London Gaiety. Mr. Shaw has not yet accepted the commission, but he is said to be considering it very favorably.

—A New Play by Pinero.—George Alexander has contracted with Arthur W. Pinero for a new play, to be produced at the St. James's Theatre, in London, next season, and if it proves a success he will present it in this country during his tour in the season of 1896-7.

—The Savoy's New Opera.—D'Oyly Carte has secured Florence St. John to create a leading part in the new Sullivan-Pinero-Ross light opera now being written for the Savoy Theatre, in London.

—The Empire's Change of Time.—During the run of "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the Empire Theatre, the curtain will rise at 8:30 o'clock.

COMING EVENTS.

—Trinity College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 133 West Fortieth Street, this evening.

—Annual meeting of the Association of Working Girls' Societies, Cooper Union, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—New-York Academy of Sciences, regular meeting, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, this evening.

—New-York County Medical Society meeting, Academy of Medicine, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—American Meteorological Society, annual meeting, Columbia College, to-day, 3 P. M.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, PILLOW CASES.

To-day, April 22d, we shall offer a large assortment of Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, at the following remarkably low prices:

Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, Plain Hemstitched, at 75 cents and 85 cents per pair;
25x36 inches, with wide Drawn Work, at $1.15 and $1.35 per pair;
27x36 inches, with wide Drawn Work, at $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 per pair.
Linen Sheets, 2x2¾, at $4.38 per pair.
Linen Sheets, 2½x2¾, at $4.75 and $6.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ROTHSCHILD

NEW-YORK, 14th St., near 6th Av.
BROOKLYN, Fulton St., near Hoyt.

This Week—Great Sale of

Trimmed Millinery,

representing all the popular styles in vogue in Paris and London.

We offer 1,000 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets of varied style and composition at most attractive prices,

$7.00, 10.00, 12.00,

and upwards for goods heretofore sold at

$10.00, $15.00, and $20.00.

CARPETS.

Great Special Sale!

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

From 50c. to 65c. the yard.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS

Having Brussels effects, At 49 CENTS the yard.

We have made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpeting

RUGS With Borders. in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, just right for Hotels, Cottages, and Summer Residences.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

MATTINGS,

WE ARE BEYOND COMPETITION!

Some patterns as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.

Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese (cotton and trout line warps) $8 and upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, increasing cloudiness and showers, cooler Monday night, fresh southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, showers, cooler, southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, showers, cooler in the interior, fresh southwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy, cooler in northern portion, fresh southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in the interior, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, partly cloudy, increasing southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and MARYLAND, showers, cooler in western portion, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, increasing cloudiness, probably showers, cooler Monday night, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, cooler in western portion, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, followed by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion in the early morning, warmer, except cooler in extreme southern portion, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, except probably showers in extreme northern portion, cooler in central and northern portions, westerly winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, cooler in central and northern portions, winds shifting to northwest. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, cooler in the interior, winds shifting to westerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, cooler, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, cooler, fresh to brisk northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion in the early morning; cooler in southern, warmer in extreme northern portion, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in extreme southeast portion, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, except cooler in extreme southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southeast, cooler in northwest, portion, westerly winds.

A storm of moderate strength has moved eastward over the lake regions, attended by local rains from the lake region over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Middle Western States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. An area of high barometer has moved from the North Pacific coast to the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and the barometer is high over Florida. The temperature has fallen from the west lake region over the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts, and has also fallen over the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen from the eastern lake region over the East Gulf States and in the Northwest. Showers and cooler weather are indicated for the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the eastern lake region, and in the interior of the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the Upper Mississippi Valley, the leke region, and the Northwest the weather will be warmer and generally fair.

Justices of the Peace Sue Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 21.—Justices of the Peace Luke J. Connerton and Thomas Smythe of the town of Flushing have brought suit against the town to recover the amounts of fees stricken from their bills by the Town Board of Audit. The papers in the case were served yesterday on Supervisor George Pople, Town Clerk Whiting and Harrison S. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Audit.

The bill of Justice Smythe amounted to $888.20. The document showed that in several instances charges were made for the arrest, hearing, and discharge of the same individuals more than once on the same day. The bill showed that one man in particular was arrested twenty-six times and only sentenced once. The Board of Audit allowed Justice Smythe $400, and he seeks to recover the difference.

Justice Connerton's bill was also cut down considerably.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Treasure Receptacles.

Happy combinations of utility and beauty.

This, a Vernis-Martin curio table, low, round, covered with plate glass, and lined with daintiest silk—a rare bit.

That, a curious, rambling mahogany cabinet—irregular shelves alternating with enclosed cupboards—a Dutch idea. Those, easel portfolios; cases for bibliomaniacs' rarities; china cabinets, low and quaint, with leaded glass doors.

What a wealth of things for every collector to choose from.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

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SIXTH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Largest Assortment and the Lowest Prices.

NO HOUSE IN THIS CITY OFFERS FACILITIES EQUAL TO OURS FOR SUPPLYING WHATEVER IS NEEDED IN A HOUSEHOLD

of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, TIN, IRON, and WOODEN UTENSILS.

$100.00 spent with us will procure as much as $150.00 spent in some houses, and as much as $125.00 spent in any other house.

In furnishing city or country residences, ladies will find our establishment a comfort. No such assortment and no such values can be found elsewhere.

We prepay freight to all railroad points within a radius of 100 miles on all paid purchases of $5.00 and over.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Custom House Guide and Guide List of steamers arriving at the port of New-York for 1895, compiled by Hamilton Fulton of the New-York Custom House, is a very convenient guide in matters relative to this port. It not only gives a list of steamers coming to New-York, but includes instructions to those wishing to enter the customs service, location of general order stores and warehouses, legal rates of storage, labor, and cartage, together with much other valuable information.

—Special Detectives Loring and Crow arraigned Oscar Rodgers of 340 East Ninety-second Street, known as a collector and runner for policy dealers, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Rodgers was arrested Saturday at First Avenue and East Seventy-fifth Street. Paraphernalia used by policy men was found on Rodgers's person. He will be examined this afternoon.

—Antonio Sonica, nine years old, who was run over in front of 1,623 Avenue A, Saturday night, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, from a fractured skull. The driver of the truck which ran over him is under arrest. Sonica lived at 453 East Eighty-eighth Street.

—The police say that Joseph Twohey of 20 Market Street, who was arrested Saturday afternoon at the Cunard Line dock, when the Lucania sailed, is a well-known pickpocket. Twohey was held, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, pending the gathering of evidence.

—The Superintendent of the Montefiore Home for Aged Hebrews, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, reported to the police yesterday that Leopold Schatzman, an inmate, had disappeared from the home. Schatzman is sixty-one years old.

—William J. Harvey of 214 Railroad Avenue, a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, fell from a west-bound freight train at Pelham Bridge trestle yesterday morning. He was run over and killed.

Brooklyn.

—The thirty-fourth anniversary of the departure of the Thirteenth Regiment for the front will be celebrated at the Sumner Avenue armory to-morrow night, on which occasion the Veteran Association will review the regiment. The veterans will have as guests Gens. John B. Woodward, James Jourdan, Thomas H. McGrath, Horatio C. King, Philip H. Briggs, C. T. Christensen, Benjamin M. Whitlock, G. W. Scott, Alfred C. Barnes, W. H. Bulkley, Theodore B. Gates, Commodore T. W. Wilson, and Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Governor of Connecticut.

—There were 382 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. This represented an annual death rate of 18.1 in every 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,100,000. There were 187 children under 5 years old who died. The most important causes of death were: Pneumonia, 65; tubercular diseases, 44; nephritis, 29, and diphtheria, 21. There were during the same period 160 marriages, and 387 births.

—Fire in a closet on the third floor of the four-story brownstone house 118 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, yesterday caused a damage of $2,000. The owner, M. Benjamin, was burning sulphur to kill moths, and during his absence the clothing in the closet caught fire.

—The Montauk Club on Saturday evening, before the Depew dinner, elected the following Directors: Charles A. Moore, John W. Wilson, Jacob G. Dettmar, Richard F. Downing, Col. Albert E. Lamb, Henry B. Henson, William A. Avis, and Henry Firth Wood.

—Edward Einfurstein, fourteen years old, of 1,884 Fulton Street, while crossing a lot on Herkimer Street yesterday was shot in the left thigh by an unknown marksman. The wound is not dangerous.

—The Young Republican Club will meet to-night and will consider the importance of the next enrollment of Republican voters, which is to take place next month.

Long Island.

—St. Stephen's Society of New-York will present Gilbert & Sullivan's comic opera, "The Mikado," in the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow afternoon, for the benefit of St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. The funds will go toward building a surgical ward. The demand for tickets for the performance has been very large. A box has been reserved for the Archbishop, the Vicar General, and Bishop McDonnell. Mayor Sanford, Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart, and Postmaster James McKenna of Long Island City have each taken boxes. The free use of the theatre has been generously given to the sisters in charge of the hospital by Manager Evans.

—At the annual election of the Patchogue Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, John M. Price was re-elected Superintendent, Henry Reardon Assistant Superintendent; Minor L. Newton Secretary and Treasurer, and Joseph Gould, Librarian.

—David S. S. Sammis, for many years proprietor of the Surf Hotel, on Fire Island, has been ill for several weeks at his home in Babylon. Mr. Sammis is seventy-seven years old.

—The Trustees of Sag Harbor have adopted an ordnance forbidding merchants to occupy the sidewalks with displays of their wares.

—The citizens of Sea Cliff will hold a special meeting on Tuesday night to consider the question of town taxes.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Trimmed Millinery.

Choice Collection Trimmed Bonnets and Hats.

Latest Imported Novelties for Carriage, Walking, and Evening Wear.

Also exclusive designs from our own workrooms at

MODERATE PRICES.

Walking Hats, 5.98 up.
Carriage Hats, 9.98 up.
Evening Hats, 10.98 up.

Large Variety Children's Trimmed Hats, Choice Shapes and Trimmings,

2.98 to 8.00.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Untrimmed Hats; 5,000 Choice Shapes in Milan, Chip, Neapolitan, Mixed, and Fancy Braids,

65c. each; Regular price, 1.25.

Elegant Assortment French Flowers, Aigrettes, Garnitures, Jet Bonnets, &c.

SPECIAL SALE

French Montures, Latest Novelties,

25c. and 48c. each; Regular prices, 98c. and 1.25.

Ladies' Silk Waists and Dress Skirts.

India and Glacé Silk Waists, Plain and Fancy Colors, extreme sleeves, Gathered and Blouse fronts,

4.98 and 5.98.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, Generous Widths, in Moire Silk, Satin Stripe, Storm Serges, and Figured Brilliantines, Lined throughout and bound with velveteen,

4.98.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets.

Silk Capes, cut extra full, Ruffle of Net and Ribbon at neck and around bottom, Silk Lined,

6.75.

Ladies' Jackets in Cheviot, Clay, and English Mixtures, new shapes full sleeves,

4.98 upward.

SPECIAL SALE.

500 Pieces Imported Jeweled Dress Trimmings

Latest Novelties and Colorings,

25c. yd. Regular price, 50c. and 75c.

TO THE SENATE Of the State of New-York.

That there may be no doubt of the real feeling of Brooklyn on the subject of consolidation, we hereby offer to produce, on request, in the Senate Chamber, the original signatures of over 72,000 citizens of Brooklyn opposing consolidation---over 7,000 more than voted in favor of consolidation last Fall. Senator Lexow is reported to have said: "I shall not withdraw the bill nntil I am satisfied that the sentiments enunciated by the people at the last election have changed." We hereby offer the proof.

LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, President.
EDWARD BARR, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A. A. Low, S. V. White, Geo. Foster Peabody, D. G. Harriman, William N. Dykman, Frederick E. Crane, R. D. Benedict, Alexander Cameron, Walter A. Smith, Mercein Thomas, Col. Alexis C. Smith, W. C. Spelman, Geo. E. Van Nostrand, Jesse Fuller, Charles H. Dutcher, C. C. Skilton, Jas. O. Cleaveland, John S. McKeon, James S. Brownson, Alfred F. Britton, Edward Barr, Col. Henry E. Roehr, Percy S. Dudley, Fred T. Aldridge.

ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL CONSECRATED

Mrs. Linsly's Gift to the Episcopal Church of St. Thomas.

The new Chapel of St. Thomas, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near Third Avenue, which has been recently erected on the site of the old building, at a cost of $30,000, was consecrated yesterday morning by Bishop Potter. The chapel is the gift of Mrs. J. S. Linsly, 3 West Fiftieth Street, to the Trustees of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to carry on missionary work on the east side.

The chapel has a frontage on East Sixtieth street of 75 feet, with a depth of 150 feet, including the vestry and schools in the rear. There is a handsome memorial stained-glass window over the sanctuary, representing Christ in the Temple, which was presented by Mrs. Richard Arnold, and a memorial window in one of the aisles, representing the Annunciation, presented by Robert Geissler.

Among those present at the consecration services were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D.; the Rev. W. H. Pott, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, formerly of Grace Church; the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the Rev. John W. Browne, rector of the parish; the Rev. Nathan Seagle, James Pott, Henry J. Burchell, Robert B. Dobson, Lansdale Boardman, John T. Allerbury, George E. Stedman, Courtland E. Hastings, William Fahnestock, John V. Brower, and Edward A. Le Roy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 21.—Cora Smith has confessed that she, and not her mother, Betsy Smith, murdered Michael Smith, her stepfather. Betsy Smith is serving a life sentence for the crime. The Legislature will be called on to act in the case of Betsy Smith, the Governor not having power.

Peru, Ind., April 21.—The District syndicate of New-York yesterday completed the purchase of the natural gas plant in this city, the last city in the Wabash Valley to sell out. The syndicate now owns nearly all the pipe lines in the State.

Pottsville, Penn., April 21.—The cornerstone of the German Catholic Parochial School was laid to-day by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Ablegate. Ten thousand persons were present, representing all parts of the lower anthracite coal fields.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 21.—The tribe of Winnichick Indians is said to have decreed the death of Black Hawk, who, it is believed, was responsible for the murder of Yellow Bank.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow April 11, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Hendefson Brothers. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:06 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Lang, Pert au Prince March 30, via Kingston, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

CARPETS, RUGS and FURNITURE

At the lowest prices ever offered at

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Monday
April 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WINTER WRAPS DISCARDED

Thousands of New-Yorkers Greet Signs of Spring's Awakening.

CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE CENTRE

There the Greatest Throngs Walked or Rode—Drought in the Taverns—What the Animals Are Doing.

A cloudless day, a warm sun, and a gentle breeze made yesterday a welcome day for all who love to watch the growth of Spring in the shrubs, trees, and flowers. Although the temperature was only moderate, being 62° in the shade throughout the afternoon, the day was excellently adapted to the use of those pedestrians who had discarded their Winter wraps and overcoats, while retaining their Winter flannels.

Those who rode in carriages seemed to find the weather chilly, judging by the tightness of their buttonings. Those who rode bicycles were apparently best off, because they could warm themselves in the shade by pedal exercise, and slacken speed when they came within the uninterrupted range of the sun's rays.

Central Park was the chief resort of all classes of New-Yorkers yesterday. Thousands flocked to the Mall, the Terrace, the Menagerie, the Ramble, and even the more secluded walks in the lesser known parts of the Park.

The gentle roar of the unending stream of carriages gave those on foot the comforting sense of having the same aim in spending the afternoon as those whose means permitted them to own their own vehicles. Victorias, barouches, and landaus occupied the drives for the most part, the remaining vehicles being hansoms, buggies, and a few closed carriages.

The pedestrians were of many minds in their choice of garments suitable for the day. Some women appeared in silk waists, with or without lace trimmings. Others stuck stoutly to their Winter coats, as if fearing to trust the warming effects of the sun so early in the year. Some who had brought short capes on their shoulders found it more agreeable to carry them over their arms or to permit their escorts to do it for them.

The men were more daring than the women, as fully one-half of them appeared without overcoats of any kind. About one man in every five thought the occasion suitable for yellow shoes, though not a single one so far as could be seen ventured upon assuming his full Summer garb.

Signs of Spring were in the air, in the ground, and in the trees. The grass had taken on that emerald hue which the advance of the season always cuts short so disastrously. A few beds of daisies and pansies were in half bloom around the Casino, and in the corners of the Terrace. The beds which fringe the old Arsenal Building have the promise of early tulips in them.

The weeping willows are already covered with graceful foliage, and contribute patches of bright green to numerous vistas. The horse chestnut trees are hard at work preparing their candles. The red maples are showing little tufts of their favorite color. The few lime trees are putting forth their tender leaves of softest green, while the lilacs, honeysuckles, and other flowering shrubs are all well advanced toward full foliage.

On the other hand, the elms about the Mall seem waiting for the arrival of the band before they will consent to interpose their usual Spring and Summer shade; the wistaria vines, which bloom so early and last all too short in sapphire dress, seem yet as dead as they were in Winter; the oaks, with their sturdy conservatism, are waiting to make sure that Spring has really come before adding their leafy tribute to the season.

Most of the animals in the menagerie have already recognized the passing of Easter by casting their Winter coats. The sacred oxen have left the heated atmosphere of the ruminant house for the charms of out-door life.

The only Wapiti stag in the menagerie has shown his native superiority by antlers already half grown, while the fallow deer have as yet only knobby protuberances in the place where the horns ought to be.

The black bear, who hibernates when he is at home, contents himself in the menagerie with a vastly-reduced appetite in the Winter. His powers of digestion have returned to him, and he is now on full diet.

The alligators are the only true hibernating animals which the city at present possesses. They still lie, like a bundle of old roots, in the lion house, but are expected to wake up in the course of another two weeks, by which time they and the two hippopotami will decorate the landscape north of the Arsenal.

There was hardly standing room in the various houses of the menagerie at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The children were in the ascendant in both noise and numbers. The keepers kept yelling to the crowds to move on, and the crowds did so, leaving a trail of peanut shells behind them.

In the other parts of the Park, where juvenile wants were ministered to, there was equal life and animation. The patient donkeys, on the path leading from the Mall to the menagerie, bore their youthful burdens, if not with cheerfulness, at least with resignation.

The goat carriages in front of the Casino were filled with occupants throughout the afternoon, and even the swan boats, with their propellers worked by human engines, glided to and fro on the pond near the entrance at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The best evidence of how Central Park was enjoyed yesterday was furnished by the manner in which the seats were occupied. Had the band been playing on the Mall it could not been harder to find an unoccupied place to sit down. Along the paths which parallel the East and West Drives the seats were crowded as high up as Seventy-second Street.

The boats on the lake had yesterday their first good day this season. They have been gayly painted green, yellow, and all the colors of the rainbow, during the Winter. It was noticeable that those who hired the boats usually preferred to do their own rowing, either because they were enthusiasts who liked the exercise or because the breeze off the lake was rather chilly for those who sat still.

The women and children who visited Central Park yesterday showed an early affinity for ice cream in spite of the touch of rawness which still remained in the weather. Even the little restaurant in the menagerie was crowded during the afternoon with these votaries of cold storage.

Fifth Avenue was not as crowded yesterday as it was on Easter Day, as the crowds which fill Central Park usually reach their goal by some avenue which affords them transportation. On the other hand, Broadway, from Fifty-ninth Street down, had a great many promenaders.

The warm sun thawed out colored citizens of New-York in great numbers and variety. Many of these went to Brooklyn to give a repetition of their Easter costumes there. Others crossed to New-Jersey and Staten Island, until but few of them who had gay apparel to brandish remained in the city.

Queens County Teachers' Institute.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 21.—The Queens County Teachers' Institute of the first Commissioner's district will meet in the High School Building at Flushing to-morrow. Lectures will be delivered by Superintendent W. H. Maxwell of Brooklyn, Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. Ralph W. Thomas, and Charles E. Fitch, A. M.

The following officers will be in charge of the institute: Charles R. Skinner, Danforth E. Ainsworth, Deputy Superintendent; Augustus S. Downing, A. M., Supervisor of Teachers' Institutes and Training Classes, and Henry R. Sanford, A. M., Ph. D., Conductor.

The instructors are William J. Milne, A. M., Ph. D., Albany; Ralph W. Thomas, A. M., Colgate University; Miss Gratia L. Rice, Miss Anna K. Eggleston, Miss Mary S. Howe, musical director; Miss Harriette Ely, pianist; Maurice L. Jewett, Ida Van Nostrand, and Francis R. Clair.

A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION

Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Discuss Plans for Increasing Its Usefulness—The Year's Work.

The Trustees of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which is controlled by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, held their annual meeting, at the asylum, yesterday morning. Financial reports for the year were read. They showed a creditable increase in the amount of money collected and expended in the work by the Trustees.

In addition to maintaining the asylum and increasing the facilities with which to care for the children under their charge, the Trustees expended over $70,000 in outside charities.

Dr. Baer, Superintendent of the asylum, made a long report on the condition and work of the asylum, which was heartily approved by the Board of Trustees.

A plan to raise and expend $250,000 for enlarging the asylum building, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was discussed by Trustees Theodore Seligman, Edward Lauterbach, Emanuel Leyman, and others. It is probable that this work will done by the Trustees. The needs of the asylum are great. It has constantly-increasing demands on it. More than 700 children are now housed in the big building, and there is no room to accommodate the new applicants, so that many have to be turned away.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS EMBARRASSED

The Secretary of State Unable to Issue Licenses to Them at Present.

ALBANY, April 21.—The following has been given out from the office of the Secretary of State:

Under the provisions of the general corporation law, Sections 15 and 16, as amended in 1892, foreign stock corporations other than banking and insurance companies, which are governed by other laws, are prohibited from transacting business within the State of New-York, until they have filed certain papers in the office of the Secretary of State, and received a certificate of license from that office, authorizing them to carry on business in New-York State. Until such license has been issued by the Secretary of State, the corporation cannot sue in the courts of this State or make enforcible contracts here.

Since the act referred to took effect, in 1892, several thousand foreign corporations have been licensed to transact business. From an examination of the books in the Secretary of State's office, it appears that not a day has passed without the licensing of several such corporations, but since April 4 of this year the Secretary of State has been prevented from issuing any licenses whatever. He has received letters of complaint from foreign corporations, that have sent the necessary papers for the securing of a license, but is powerless to move in the matter because of the enactment of a new law on the subject, to wit: Chapter 240, passed April 4, 1895.

This act provides, among other things, that every foreign corporation hereafter authorized to do business in this State shall, before receiving the certificate of authority provided by law, pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the State a tax of one-eighth of 1 per centum, to be computed by its State Controller, upon the basis of the capital stock employed by it within this State. It therefore appears from the terms of this act that the Secretary of State is debarred from acting upon the papers presented to him until the computation of tax has been made by the State Controller.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Secretary of State, it has been ascertained that all of the applications made by foreign corporations since April 4 have been referred to the Controller, in order that he may act, by virtue of the power conferred upon him by the new law, in the computation of the tax necessary to be paid to the State Treasurer prior to the issuance of a license of authority by the Secretary of State.

As Secretary of State Palmer has received no computations upon the papers now pending, his office is practically tied up, so far as business relative to the class of companies mentioned above is concerned, much to the embarrassment of that office and to the detriment of a large number of foreign corporations that are awaiting licenses in order to make business contracts within the State.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB FINDS QUARTERS

West Side Business Men Will Locate in the New Gerken Building.

The jobbers, commission merchants, and brokers in the grocery, provision, and kindred trades on the west side of the city have, for a number of years, thought of forming a club, where they might meet each other every day, and get a good luncheon as well.

A building suitable for this purpose was hard to find, for it would have to be in the central portion of the grocery and provision district. When it became known that Fred Gerken was to erect a fifteen-story building at Chambers Street and West Broadway, a new impetus was given to the club movement, and already the list of subscribers includes the following business men:

James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co.; Francis H. Leggett of Francis H. Leggett & Co., Franklin Acker of Acker, Merrall & Condit, W. J. Rogers of the New-York Condensed Milk Company, Richard Delafield of Delafield, McGovern & Co., James H. Brown of P. Lorillard & Co., George Pryor Johnson, President of the Diamond Match Company; F. S. Hyatt, cashier of the Clinton Bank; J. Edward Cowles of J. Edward Cowles & Co., A. R. Elliott of the Elliott Advertising Agency.

Alexander Wiley of Wiley, Brush & Co.; Henry Raphael of Armour & Co., Rollin M. Morgan of Morgan & Ives, attorneys; E. H. Sayre of R. C. Williams & Co., Henry M Day of Bennett, Day & Co.; William Hills of Hills Brothers & Co., D. B. Halstead, President of the New-York National Exchange Bank; A. L. Prescott and P. M. Berry of the Enameline Company, A. D. Rohrer of Van Houten's Cocoa Company, and T. L. Marsalis of the American Grocer Company.

These men and a number of others met April 8 and organized the new club. It is to be known as the Commercial Club. The following officers were elected: George P. Johnson, President; Rollin M. Morgan, Vice President; Alexander Wiley, Secretary, and F. S. Hyatt, Treasurer; Directors—Thomas W. Ormiston, Judge Flammer, Richard Delafield, Henry Raphael, W. J. Rogers, D. B. Halstead, J. H. McPike, R. P. Barron, James T. Hall, John K. Green, J. Edward Cowles, D. J. Osgood, A. R. Elliott, and Charles Howe.

The membership will be limited to 400 resident and 100 non-resident members. A handsome library and reading room will be fitted up when the club goes into its quarters in the Gerken Building.

NO MORE U. S. LETTERS BY WELLS, FARGO

Lottery Business Was One of the Company's Influential Reasons.

It was announced on Saturday that Wells, Fargo & Co. would discontinue the business of letter carrying, which the company has conducted for many years in connection with its regular express business.

John J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, who is in New-York, said that the improvement in the general postal system of the country has rendered the letter-carrying business of his company of little importance. "Then, too," Mr. Valentine said, "we had reason to believe that some of the lottery people were conducting business through our company, and we thought it would be more in conformity with the anti-lottery act of Congress if we ceased to carry letters.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will retain their letter service in Mexico, where it is considered to be of great value still to the people.

Transfer of Cavalry Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In order to give the First Cavalry the advantages of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kansas, the War Department has ordered the following transfers of troops, to be made as soon as practicable: Col. Arnold, Major Viele, and four troops of the First Cavalry, to be selected by the commander, will go from Fort Grant, Arizona, to Fort Riley; Col. E. V. Sumner, Major Baldwin, and the four troops, being all of the Seventh now stationed at Fort Riley, will go to Fort Grant. Lieut. Col. Carpenter of the Seventh Cavalry will remain at Fort Riley as instructor in the cavalry school.

"HOLLOW AT THE CORE"

Wrong Will Perish of Itself, Said Prof. Felix Adler.

LECTURE ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

His Sunday Discourse at Carnegie Hall Reveals the Ways of Health and Peace for the Young.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a lecture on "The Ten Commandments" before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday morning.

"The question," said Prof. Adler, in addressing the large audience present, "may be asked, 'Why should we discuss an ancient code at a time when there are so many pressing problems that challenge our attention?' The reason is that it is of the utmost importance to cherish respect for the moral traditions of mankind, even when we seek to enlarge and develop those traditions. There is no doubt that we are passing through a moral interregnum. Not only have the old faiths been cast aside by many, but the old notions of right and wrong are scouted in some quarters as old wives' tales. All sorts of anti-moral methods are being recommended. There are those who say that it is right for the strong to trample on the weak; that to the strong belongs the earth, and that men of the type of Bismarck are the true heroes. I affirm that this is giving to immorality a theoretic aspect. Let the experiment of living the immoral life and the moral life be tried, and we need have no apprehension on which side the verdict will fall. We need not doubt that the human race will return from its eccentric course into its normal orbit.

"The race will, but the individuals who try the new-fashioned experiments will suffer, will pay the penalty for their errors, in broken lives. The Hebrew lawgiver, when he penned the Decalogue, designed it to be the means of assuring to his people prosperity and permanence. For he believed that by righteousness a nation is saved. And he was right in his belief, for the moral law is the law of health, for nations as well as for individuals. It needs no extrinsic sanctions. It has its own intrinsic sanctions. It does not rest for its basis on miracles. The basis of miracles may crumble under the touch of criticism, and laws like the Ten Commandments will yet stand on their own merits.

"The first, second, and third commandments seem to be more theological than moral, but underneath the theological language is a precious kernel, which it is eminently worth while to disengage. The first commandment asserts that there is a power in the world that helps the weak who have justice on their side, against intrenched injustice, no matter how heavy the odds may be, no matter how great the strength of the oppressor. The first commandment is a message of cheer to the oppressed, of all climes and of all ages. Wrong, it says, must perish, for it is hollow at the core. Right, it says, must triumph, for even babes become strong as giants when right is on their side.

"The second offers a test whereby to distinguish a true from a false religion. It vehemently denounces idolatry not only because idolatry is stupid, but because it has led to immoral practices, to cruelty, to human sacrifices, drunken revels, and nameless debauchery. The second commandment says in effect that a religion that leads to evil conduct is, on the face of it, false. And it applies not only to the worship of graven images, but to religious inquisitions, religious wars, and to the sectarian pride that separates man from man.

"The third commandment teaches spiritual humility. It applies to those who profess a profane familiarity with the Infinite, as vulgar presumption to speak of God as if He were their next-door neighbor, telling Him in their prayers what to do and what to leave undone, or jogging His memory. It applies to all who are deficient in the sense of awe.

"The first three commandments indicate the spirit in which the remaining ones are to be performed. Whoever says that the Decalogue is a mere list of external duties, without reference to the inner motive, does not know what he is talking about.

"The fourth is a double commandment. It is a commandment of work as well as of rest. 'Six days shalt thou labor' is a positive injunction. It magnifies the blessings of honest, toilsome effort. It is directed against the drones in the human hive, the parasites who live by others' toil. It is as important to-day as it was 3,000 years ago. But the command of rest is no less important, for man, we are told, is not a mere slave, that he should work without intermission. He has higher interests, intellectual and moral, and these demand his attention. And not only one day in the week, but every day, he should claim sufficient time to devote himself to higher things. The demand of the working classes for the shortening of the hours of labor has its complete justification and basis in the language of the fourth commandment. Now have the latter commandments become superfluous. The injunction to reverence is certainly not needless in a time so deficient in the quality or reverence as our own.

"The sixth commandment, as Luther explains in his commentary on the Decalogue, is designed not only to prevent the taking of life, but also enjoins the saving of life; and, taken in this broader sense, can we say the commandment is as yet adequately fulfilled? Even in this city of New-York thousands of children in the tenement-house districts perish annually during the Summer months owing to miserable conditions, and their lives might be saved if the spirit of the commandments had more perfectly permeated modern society.

"The commandment against adultery it is needless to speak of here. The commandment against theft, applying, as it does, to the indirect robbing of property, as well as to direct stealing, has not become antiquated in these days of trusts and railway corporations.

"The commandment against false witness applies not only to perjury in court, but to false witness against the reputation of our neighbors in social intercourse by slander and malicious gossip.

"And, finally, the tenth commandment, which sets a seal on all that has preceded, shows clearly how mistaken are those who believe that the outward act, and not the motive, is deemed important. The best thing that we can do for the young is to implant in them the belief that the ways of virtue are the ways of health and peace. The best thing that can happen to them is to grow up from earliest infancy under the shadow and in the awe of the Great Commandments.

A CHURCH'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

The All Souls' Universalist of Brooklyn to Celebrate.

All Souls' Universalist Church, on South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, will celebrate its golden jubilee on next Sunday.

The church had eighteen members when it was established, in 1845. Williamsburg was then a mere village. The congregation worshipped for three years in a chapel on Second Street, near South Fourth Street. The first pastor was the Rev. Henry Lyon, and through his efforts an edifice costing $7,000 was erected on Bedford Avenue and South Third Street.

The Rev. D. K. Lee was the next pastor, and served from 1849 to 1854, when Bernard Peters, editor of The Brooklyn Times, became the pastor, and served until 1863. Then the Rev. A. J. Canfield, the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, and the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams were pastors.

At the services on Sunday the ex-pastors will be present, as well as the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, who is looked upon as the father of Universalists. He is ninety-one years old. In the afternoon the ex-Superintendents of the Sunday school will speak, and in the evening the ex-pastors and prominent clergymen of other denominations will take part.

There will be a church reunion on Tuesday, April 30, consisting of speeches and social chat.

FALL RIVER MILLS TO RESUME

Operatives to Work Under the Scale of Wages Paid Previous to the Trouble Last August.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 21.—The mills will resume operations to-morrow morning under the scale of wages in operation previous to Aug. 20, 1894. Twenty-four thousand workers will be benefited. There is every prospect of a fair trade during the coming Summer, as the mills are now fairly well sold ahead.

Since the last reduction of wages there has been the greatest scarcity of help ever noticed in this centre. Overseers of mills say this has been due to sickness, low wages, and a feeling among the floating help that a strike would take place here during the warm weather if wages were not advanced. A group of Fall River and New-Bedford overseers who were talking over the situation to-day said that they expected to see much new help in the two cities within a week or so. Saturday afternoon there was considerable talk among mill men concerning the rumors of new mills and additions to old ones. It was stated that a movement was afoot to build large weave sheds for the Tecumseh Mills, and that the Laurel Lake Mills would equip them with looms now in the old concern. It was said that the spare room would be filled with ring frames and additional carding machinery, so that the producing power of the plants would be increased about one-third.

No meetings of Directors have been called, but the talk originated among well-informed persons. There is also considerable talk of other corporations making additions for the purpose of producing wider and finer goods than are now made.

ATE THE FOOD OF THE GODS

A Japanese Lost His Faith on Seeing a Rat's Desecration.

Shiro Kuroda, a young Japanese, who is at present a student in the Amherst Agricultural College, told an audience of men in the Association Hall yesterday how he became converted from Buddhism to Christianity.

Mr. Kuroda is intelligent and speaks fair English, and has the knack of telling his story in an interesting way. According to his story, he is the son of a wealthy merchant in Japan, who has founded a college in his native land.

He said that he had been designed for a Buddhist priest by his father, and that he went for three years to a Buddhist monastery, where he had charge of the idols. He first lost faith, he said, in the idols when he saw the pilgrims and worshippers piling up food on the altars of the gods, thinking that the latter ate the offerings, when, of course, they did not. Once, he said, he got an inkling of what became of the offerings, when a huge rat ran from under the altar, where it had been devouring the food of the gods.

He was taken from the temple and brought home, his father, in the meantime, having founded an institution of learning. Here he was to have been educated for a soldier, and here, in his father's college, he learned the first truths of Christianity. There was a professor there who had been converted, although nobody knew it, as he could not have found employment with the speaker's father had the fact of the conversion been known. In an argument with this professor in the classroom one day, when the student said that he did not believe that the Emperor was a part of the sun, and had no faith in other Japanese beliefs, the professor first told him of the great God who had made the heavens and the earth, and when he came to his house the professor gave him the Bible to read, and so interested did he become that every Sunday thereafter he went to have the book and its truths explained.

Thus, in the college that his father had founded for the education of the Japanese youth, and where the principles of Buddhism, to a certain extent, were to be taught them, the eldest son of the founder had had imparted to him the first teachings of Christianity, of God, and of the Redeemer.

ONLY ONE HASTINGS COUNTS THERE

At Harrisburg the Governor Gets Everything Marked "Hastings."

"Since the inauguration of Gen. Hastings as Governor of Pennsylvania," said a well-known politician of Philadelphia at the Waldorf last evening, "any one of that name who visits Harrisburg does so at the risk of his personal convenience and comfort.

"All the mail clerks and express clerks seem to take particular delight in sending every letter and every package that bears the name of Hastings to the Executive Mansion, whether the address is given as there or some other place. Recently a gentleman was summoned to Harrisburg by the death of a relative. He was away from home and directed his wife by wire to take along a certain black suit of clothing and two pair of trousers. When she reached Harrisburg, the discovery was made that the trousers had been left behind. A telegram was forwarded to his home with the request that the two pairs be forwarded at once.

"At the same time the precaution was taken—because of the experience in having a number of letters returned open from the Executive Mansion—to make a personal visit to the express office, explain the circumstances and the danger of having the parcel when it arrived forwarded to the Governor's house. The funeral took place Monday, and the express package never reported.

"One of Mr. Platt's agents drove up Wednesday to the dwelling where the visitor had been staying, and delivered the missing trousers. They had arrived on time early Monday morning, and had been visiting the Governor for two days. When the agent was asked how the mistake had been made he observed, 'We know only one Hastings in Harrisburg.' He seemed to regard it as a joke.

"Maybe the Governor looked at it in the same way, as the Governor is 6 feet 5, and the owner of the trousers is 5 feet 6."

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR'S JUBILEE

A Celebration by His Parishioners Will be Commenced May 12.

The congregation of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, will hold a three-day jubilee, beginning May 12, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur's pastorate. Great preparations are now being made by the members of the church to make the event a memorable one in the history of the church, and no expense will be spared to transform the church into a bower of flowers.

The celebration will open with an early morning prayer and consecration services, which will be conducted by the oldest members of the church. Dr. MacArthur will deliver an address at 11 A. M. on the changes in the Baptist ministry during his pastorate of twenty-five years, and in the afternoon a new organ, the gift of the Sunday school teachers, will be dedicated. This organ will be a memorial to William S. Cauldwell, who died recently after having served as Sunday school Superintendent for many years.

A handsome gate for the Fifty-seventh Street front of the church will also be dedicated as a memorial to the late Howard T. Randolph. Dr. John Hall will preach in the evening.

The following evening will be taken up with addresses by prominent Baptist ministers in recognition of Dr. MacArthur's relation with the Baptist denomination at large, and Tuesday the church will be open to all, and collations will be served in the church parlors. There will be a reception to Dr. MacArthur Tuesday evening. It is understood he will leave New-York in June for a trip around the world.

To Take the Whale to Barren Island.

The Boston whale, which has been on exhibition in this city and Staten Island, was towed to the foot of Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by the tugboat Katie B. It was on a scow, and was so badly decomposed that the health authorities ordered the scow to be taken one-half mile off shore. This was done. It is said the whale will next be taken to Barren Island.

A DISGRACE TO HIS PARTY

Hulme's Confession to the New-Jersey Senate Committee.

LARGE COLLECTIONS OF BOODLE

Banks in Burlington County Pay Money for State Deposits Which Was Used in Republican Campaigns.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—The Senate investigating committee was obliged last week to damage greatly the reputation of the Republican Party by forcing Head Clerk Joseph D. Hulme of the State Treasurer's office on the stand and getting from him a confession of evildoing. The committee did not wish to take up the charges, made against Hulme, because it meant Republican disgrace. The demand for investigation was instigated by Republicans in Burlington County, particularly those in a faction opposite to the one of which Mr. Hulme was the leader.

Hulme confessed that he collected from banks in Burlington County sums of money because he had arranged that large deposits of the State funds should be placed with these particular banks.

He said that the amounts varied from $2,000 to $8,000 a year, and the aggregate amount of collection was from $10,000 to $12,000, spent altogether for political purposes and for the benefit of the good Republican Party.

Mr. Hulme said the money was a contribution to the Republican Party, and so understood by the banks which paid it. The cashiers themselves and many of the Directors gave different testimony, and said the money was paid as interest on State deposits, and they were all of the impression that the State received the funds.

But, be that as it may, Clerk Hulme did a thriving business as collector. He was in a position to influence deposits, and to prevent these deposits from being disturbed, so that the banks could have the use of the moneys for long periods. He was instrumental in keeping in one bank a balance of nearly $150,000, on which the cashier said an interest of 2 per cent. was paid in new, crisp bills into Mr. Hulme's right hand.

The beginning of the exposure of the Republican frauds is much like the beginning of the exposure of the Democratic frauds. Had not two Democratic contractors fallen out about their "divvy" for the erection of the flagpole on the State House, there probably would have been no investigation. This opened the eyes of a good many to peculiar methods, and to the waste of public funds. These quarrelsome Democrats carried their fight into the courts, and all the facts were laid bare. It was only a flagpole and a flag, but yet there was a thousand dollars wasted in the job.

The Republicans of Burlington County have been at loggerheads for some years. There is a Sewell and an anti-Sewell faction in the county. In some mysterious way the anti-Sewellites have been getting control of conventions, and have been defeating the will of the bosses by forcing candidates on the ticket that were not acceptable. The Sewellites retaliated by making the charge that tribute has been exacted from Burlington County banks.

It is naturally suspected that the amount secured was not utilized for the general success of the party, but for the success of that wing over which Mr. Hulme presided. Had it not been that these Republicans had fallen out, the collection of moneys from the banks would not have been exposed.

The Republicans have been trying to solace themselves by charging that Hulme had used these corruption funds in the interest of Senator Mitchell B. Perkins and Sheriff Charles Shinn at the time that they were candidates respectively for Senator and Sheriff on the Democratic ticket and swept the county. They have tried to patch out the facts so as to show that such was the condition of affairs, but both Mr. Hulme and ex-Sheriff Nathan W. C. Hayes deny emphatically that any of this money was used to help Democratic candidates. The Senate committee, however, is willing to let this inference prevail rather than to do as it has done with the other witnesses under suspicion, and that is to call for the bank books.

Mr. Hulme accounted to nobody, yet declares not a penny of this money collected from the banks ever stuck to his fingers. He kept no record of his expenditures, so, at least, he says. It is thought by many that, inasmuch as the committee had gone so far, it should not have been in such a hurry to drop Mr. Hulme, when he was a witness on the stand, but should have found out for what purposes the money was expended, whether for legitimate election expenses or for the corruption of voters, and how he can prove that none of it was put to his personal use.

The second Republican caught in this dragnet was John L. Kuser, who manipulated for a German newspaper in the City of Newark. He was business manager at the time, but through his brother, who is Col. Anthony R. Kuser, a young man who on account of his generous hospitality is acceptable to all the State officials, he acquired influence in State matters, and had considerable business at the State House nearly every day in the week. It was shown by the committee that German printing cost three and four times as much as English contract printing, and that only two or three concerns managed to get documents that were to be printed in German. One of these was the newspaper represented by Mr. Kuser, and it was subsequently shown that he got all the work by giving the other bidders $500 each to go out of the competition.

The committee has found a rich mine of extravagances in the consideration of the expenditures for stationery and printing. It was charged that the committee stopped short on this line of investigation because several Republican concerns that had been drawing immense sums each year from the State Treasury were becoming involved, but there was a number of editors in the State who would not be hoodwinked, and demanded that if the committee did not wish to raise charges of unfair discriminations it must go further, even if some Republican newspaper publishers should be injured. The investigation into the printing extravagances is to be continued on Tuesday.

SHOT DEAD BY A POLICEMAN

A Street Duel Which Resulted in the Wounding of a Third Party.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 21.—Patrolman Harvey Painter of Alexandria and Arthur Snyder met on Canal Street, in that city, last night, and had a few words, which resulted in Snyder's drawing a revolver. As he made the motion, the officer pulled his gun, and the two exchanged shots. They were within twenty steps of each other, and the officer got the best of it, emptying his revolver into Snyder, who dropped dead.

One of the stray shots hit a third party, whose name is not known. He was shot in the head and cannot recover. The shot was from the patrolman's revolver. Painter gave himself up immediately after the shooting. He claims self-defense. There had been bad feeling between the men for months, and the culmination last night was looked for by many.

Baptized in Very Cold Water.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 21.—Five thousand persons witnessed the baptism of four colored persons in Wesley Lake this afternoon. The shores of the lake, on both the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove sides, were crowded. The water was intensely cold, and the candidates shrieked when they were immersed in it.

Fatally Injured by a Truck.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 21.—Carl Lautenberg, five years old, of 44 Butler Street, Brooklyn, who was on a visit to relatives in this city, was knocked down by a truck last night and fatally injured. The driver, Charles Berth, was arrested.

YEARNED FOR THE DRAWING ROOM

W. E. D. Stokes, Armed with a Bottle, Waited for McAlister, Who Was Twice Thrown into the Street.

On a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by William E. D. Stokes, James McAlister, a trim-looking young Englishman, was sentenced yesterday to the Island for three months by Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court.

McAlister's trouble arose because he was not content to enjoy himself in the servants' quarters of Mr. Stokes's house, 262 West Seventy-second Street, where his sister is employed as maid by Mrs. Stokes, but insisted on going up stairs.

Not until Mr. Stokes's butler had thrown James into the street twice, and a strong policeman had firm hold of him, did he realize that Mr. Stokes's kitchen was a fairly good place for him, after all. Even as it was, James escaped easily, for Mr. Stokes had been waiting for him at the head of the stairs, armed with an empty wine bottle.

Mrs. Stokes gave a reception Saturday. McAlister called to see his sister, and remained with the servants. He was half intoxicated. He thought the company of servants was beneath him, and insisted on going up to the drawing rooms to join Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's guests. His sister cried and begged him not to go, and McAlister finally consented to remain in the kitchen.

The servants suggested to McAlister at 11 o'clock that he had better go home. His sister implored him to go. McAlister, however, said he wished to speak to Mrs. Stokes before he left, and started for the upper rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's guests had all gone home then. Mr. Stokes was apprised of the trouble. He caught up a wine bottle and stationed himself at the top of one of the flights of stairs.

The butler, assisted by the watchman, put McAlister into the street. He dodged them in the street, however, and ran back into the house. This time he got almost to the top of the stairs where Mr. Stokes was standing.

McAlister was put into the street again, where he was arrested. He fought the policeman on the way to the police station.

McAlister was sober yesterday.

TO BE BURIED WITH MARTYR'S HONORS

"Tippy," the Friend of Children, Killed by a Policeman.

C. H. Merz, a wine importer, living at 232 East Fourth Street, picked up a small brown and white shaggy dog three months ago and took it to his house. "Tippy," as they called the animal, became a great favorite of Mr. Merz's children, and with those attending the school of the Church of the Redeemer, just around the corner from the wine merchant's house.

Tippy learned to sit up and "talk" for a biscuit, and the children from a dozen blocks around used to come to hear it, and pet him affectionately after his performance.

A tobacconist whose shop is at 238 East Fourth Street opened his cellar grating yesterday morning, and Tippy fell through into the cellar. The tobacconist found him there with a broken leg and tossed him out on to the sidewalk again, where he lay "talking" more dolefully than he had ever done before. Some passers-by, who did not notice the broken leg and knew nothing of Tippy's accomplishments, saw him and concluded that he was mad.

They told a policeman of the Fifth Street Station their opinion, and, after looking at Tippy from a safe distance, he agreed with them and fired two bullets into the dog's body.

A group of mourning children gathered about the body as it lay out in the street yesterday afternoon, and planned to bury it with the honors of a martyr.

PERRY CALLS FOR HYMN SINGING

His Sunday in Jail Quiet—Hearing of His Case Begins To-day.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 21.—Oliver C. Perry's first Sunday in the Hudson County jail was quiet. He received a bouquet from "a well-wisher," and a basket of fruit from a woman who withheld her name.

During the afternoon the McCarthy brothers, who claim to have assisted a tramp in changing his clothes at the Weehawken coal trestle on Tuesday last, called to see if they could identify Perry as the man. They could not be positive about it, but said they thought he was the man they had met. Perry denied that any one helped him change his clothes, and said he saw no one at that time.

The Newman Mission Praying Band visited the jail this afternoon to sing and pray with the prisoners. They sang two or three hymns at Perry's request.

Perry gave Warden Mitchell a letter to a local clothier who had sent him a suit of clothes. He wanted the clothier to send him a set of undergarments in exchange for his photograph, which he thought would be a good souvenir card.

The taking of testimony as to Perry's identity will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SUSPECTED HE WAS POISONED TO DEATH

Threatening Letter Found in the Effects of Peter Macklin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.—It is suspected that the death of Peter Macklin was caused by poisoning. Evidence in support of this theory was produced before the Coroner's inquest yesterday.

Macklin was a well-to-do restaurant keeper. He died yesterday morning of a disease affecting his head and lungs, and thought to be pneumonia. He had been ailing over a week. Among his effects was found a suspicious letter from Miss Mary Hines, a former sweetheart of his, in which she upbraided him for his desertion of her, and threatened that if he did not break off the marriage announced to take place between him and Miss Amelia Stewart he would not live to go through the ceremony.

At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that Macklin had not broken off the wedding engagement, and that on the day on which he was taken with his last illness he attended a supper given by his former sweetheart. The jury has arrived at no conclusion, but will wait the result of an autopsy.

GOV. HOGG AT FIRE ISLAND

He Will Spend the Summer There and Expects a Good Time.

BABYLON, L. I., April 21.—Gov. J. S. Hogg of Texas will spend the ensuing season at Fire Island, having leased a cottage adjoining the States Hostelry there.

Gov. Hogg, in company with General Manager P. T. Wall of the Surf Hotel, visited Fire Island to-day. They arrived in Babylon on one of the morning trains, and thence sailed across the bay to Fire Island. The Governor expressed himself upon his return as being greatly pleased with the island, and said he was looking forward to having a grand, good time there next season.

The Governor received an ovation upon his arrival from the island, and was introduced to many of the citizens of the village. The Texas Club, of which ex-Congressman Ochiltree of Texas is President, will also have its headquarters at the hotel this season.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER

Senhor Thediem Expected to Assume His Duties in a Month.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The newly-appointed Portuguese Minister, Senhor August Thediem, will arrive in Washington about four weeks hence. He is now at Rome, where he has filled for some time the post of First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation. He is forty years old. His wife is the daughter of the Portuguese Minister to Italy.

The Portuguese Legation at Washington, since the transfer of Senhor de Souza Rosa to Paris a year ago, has been under the charge of Senhor Ignacio da Costa Duarte, the Consul General of Portugal at San Francisco. Upon the arrival of Senhor Thediem, Senhor Duarte, who has performed the duties of Minister in a very satisfactory manner, will return to California.

FACTORY TO START HERE

Worsted Yarn Trade Interested in the New Enterprise.

THE PLANS OF ALPIN J. CAMERON & CO

Will Employ from 250 to 300 Hands—To Make Use of the Manhattan Worsted Mills on the Boulevard.

The worsted yarn trade is interested just now in the enterprise of Alpin J. Cameron & Co., yarn manufacturers, of New-York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, who in a few weeks will start in this city a factory which will employ from 250 to 300 hands, which means food and shelter for from 1,000 to 1,200 men, women, and children.

"We start, and that is all that I can tell you at present," said an associate of the firm yesterday. "Yes, it is a good sign of the times, and speaks well for the wool manufacturing interests. In a certain sense it is a sort of experiment, as nothing is yet settled. While I am deeply interested in the venture, and have talked over the details with Mr. Cameron and others, still what planning has been done has been speculative. I do not believe that any one just now can tell what scope the venture will take, what grade of yarns will be made, and so on, but, as I said before, we start, and the machinery will begin to run for the market about the middle of next month.

"The factory will be what was the Manhattan Worsted Mills of Prentis & But

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Growing Business on Investment and Speculative Buying.

THE GRANGERS LEADING THE ADVANCE

The Bond Market Also Partaking of the Activity and Buoyancy—Some Specialties Which Have Made Advances.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market continued to improve, both in the volume of business done and in prices. The activity and buoyancy extended to the bond market, where the business for the week was heavier than in any other week for more than a year. Over $14,000,000 in par value changed hands.

An impartial incident of the week was the ending of the Japanese-Chinese war, although its influence has only been reflected to a small degree in a slight advance in the price of silver. The appreciation of the price of cotton is attributed to the demand for the manufactured goods which is expected to become urgent in China on the close of the war. The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company passed the semi-annual dividend early in the week, and the stock broke a few points, but recovered later. The action of the Directors was generally commended under the circumstances. The President's letter to the merchants of Chicago, declining an invitation to a reception, dealt with the necessity for vigorous and aggressive measures to counteract the efforts of those who would reduce the country to a silver basis. His utterances were regarded as timely, although for the moment the silver agitation is not disturbing Wall Street. The coal situation is still unsettled, though at the close of the week it was intimated that progress toward an adjustment was being made, and that important conferences would be held this week. Railway earnings continue to show improvement, although the Grangers are still doing a poor business, owing to the crop failure of last year.

Speculation in the low-priced specialties has become quite active, and stocks of companies which have promise of business in the future have been in demand. Prominent among these have been Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The earnings of the first-named company are improving steadily, and its friends are very confident of its ability to pay dividends on the preferred stock. The figures given out by the company seem to justify this assertion, and, consequently, there has been a good buying of both the common and preferred stocks as well as of the bonds. The preferred stock is selling in the neighborhood of 32, having advanced several points during the week, but if it is to become a dividend payer it is certainly a cheap investment at the advance. The annual report of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company certainly justifies the appreciation in its stock. The company has held its head above water in trying times, and it will certainly benefit by any revival in the iron business.

The Grangers have led the general market both in activity and strength. Northwestern scored the greatest advance, 4½ points, but St. Paul gained 2⅝, Rock Island 2, and Burlington 1⅞. The general list also shows improvement. Among the Industrials, Sugar gained 3 points, Tobacco 3⅝, and Lead 1¾. Others of the group were only fractionally changed. Distilling and Cattle Feeding halted, pending the payment of the assessment. The old Board of Directors was replaced at the annual meeting by representatives of the Reorganization Committee, and in the future a reckless distribution of the assets of the concern will not be one of the duties of the Directors. Mr. S. M. Rice, who succeeds Mr. Greenhut as President, is a man in the prime of life. He has had large experience in the distilling business, and, having indomitable energy and courage, his administration of the property must inure to the benefit of the stockholders.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Ap. 21, 1894.
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	33	39¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	100½	116
Silver Bullion certs	67⅛	67	..
Southern Cotton Oil	47	47	..
Southern Pacific	17¾	16¾	21½
Southern Railway	12⅛	11¼	..
Southern Railway pf	35	33½	1894.
Tenn. Coal & Iron	22½	18¼	18⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	75	74	..
Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅛	9⅜
Texas Pacific Land tr	8⅞	8½	..
Union Pacific	13½	11⅜	21¼
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	5½	4⅝	6½
United States Cordage	6½	5¼	..
United States Cordage pf	10⅜	8¼	..
United States Cordage gtd	21	17½	..
United States Rubber	40	39	39
United States Rubber pf	94	93½	89
*United States Leather	15	13½	..
*United States Leather pf	79⅝	74⅜	..
Wabash	6¾	6⅜	7½
Wabash pf	16⅛	14½	17¼
Western Union Tel	89	87⅝	84½
*Western Union Beef	8½	8¼	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13	12½	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅞	42½	50⅞
Wisconsin Central	4⅝	4	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier, owing to Treasury disbursements, and receipts from the west. Call loans averaged about 2 per cent.

Time money was almost stagnant. There was no demand for short dates; quotations for four months were 3½@4 per cent, and for five and six months, 4@4½ per cent.

Commercial paper was in fairly good supply, and the demand was good. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent, for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £101,677 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 68.24, became 68.10. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,100,000f. in gold and 1,8?,010f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16⅝ for long, and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—17c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67½ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $14,246,516, and the exports for the same period $30,502,151. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,255,635. The net exports to date in 1894 were $11,462,020, in 1893, $42,128,820, and in 1892, $8,943,401.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	4¾
American Sugar Refining	3
American Sugar Refining pf	3
American Tobacco	3⅝
Canadian Pacific	5¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4
Chicago & Northwest	4½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1
Denver & Rio Grande pf	2
Flint & Père Marquette	5
Illinois Central	4
Iowa Central pf	1½
Lake Erie & Western	3⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf	3⅛
Long Island Traction	1
Louisville & Nashville	2⅜
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	2½
Manhattan	4¾
Michigan Central	2⅜
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all pd	3
Minnesota Improvement	9½
Missouri Pacific	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	4⅝
National Lead	1½
National Lead pf	2½
New-York Central	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	2
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	1⅝
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1⅛
Northern Pacific	1
Northern Pacific pf	1⅛
Pacific Mail	1
Philadelphia & Reading	1½
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	1
Pullman	8
Quicksilver	1
St. Louis Southwestern pf	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
Southern Railway pf	1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	3¼
Union Pacific	1⅞
Wabash pf	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1⅞

DECLINED.

Silver bullion certificates	1
U. S. Cordage pf	1½
U. S. Cordage gtd	1½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Dock & Imp. 5s	1¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	3⅜
Cntral Pacific 6s, 1896	1⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st	2¼
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st	3½
Chicago G. L. & Coke 1st	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	1¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st	2¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1
Erie 1st, ch	1½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1½
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	2¼
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1¾
Kansas & Texas 5s	1¾
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s	1⅛
Manhattan Con 4s	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen	1¼
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
Northern Pacific 1st, c	1
Northern Pacific 1st, r	1⅛
Northern Pacific 2d, c	1
Northern Pacific 3d, c	3½
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1¼
Northern Pacific cn. 5s, t. r	1
Northern Pacific Term. 1st	1⅜
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1¼
Ohio Southern gen	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s	½
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s	1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Reading 1st pf., inc	2½
Reading 2d pf., inc	1¼
Reading 3d pf., inc	1¼
Reading gen	2¼
Reading gen. ctfs	2¼
Rio Grande Western 1st	1
St. L. & St. F. cn. 4s	1½
St. L. Southwest. 1st	1¾
St. L. Southwest. 2d	3⅝
St. Paul gen. 4s, A	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	2¼
Southern Railway 5s	1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	4½
Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅜
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 6s	2⅞
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	1½
Union Elevated 1st	2½
Union Pacific ext. s. f., 8s	3
U. P., Denver & Gulf 5s	1½
Wabash 2d	2½
Wabash deb., B	2¼
West. Nor. Car con	1½

DECLINED.

Col. Mid. cn. 4s	1
Morris & Essex cn. 7s, gtd	1⅛
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1
Savannah & Western 1st	1
So. Pacific of Cal. cn. 5s	1⅝

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $4,742,200. The banks now hold $19,664,975 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $301,700, an increase in specie of $1,250,800, an increase in legal tenders of $5,080,100, an increase in deposits of $6,354,800, and an increase in circulation of $75,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 20,'95.	April 13,'95.	April 21,'94.
Loans	$480,721,400	$481,023,100	$459,036,400
Specie	98,637,900	97,387,100	98,295,700
Legal t'd'rs.	80,573,500	75,493,400	125,472,100
Deposits	510,185,500	503,830,800	595,839,100
Circulation.	13,217,000	13,141,300	10,673,300

The following shows the relation betwen the reserves and the liabilities:

	April 20,'95.	April 13,'95.	April 21,'94.
Specie	$98,637,800	$95,387,000	$98,920,700
Legal t'd'rs.	80,573,500	75,493,400	125,472,100
Total reserve.	$147,211,300	$140,880,400	$224,392,800
Reserve req'red ag't deposits	127,546,325	125,957,625	142,384,775
Excess res've above legal requirements.	$19,664,975	$14,922,775	$82,008,025

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$19,664,975	1890	$1,324,450
1894	82,008,025	1889	12,086,650
1893	14,783,200	1888	14,246,300
1892	19,532,975	1887	6,660,800
1891	4,319,850	1886	13,323,550

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 18, 1895	£36,755,023	.....
April 19, 1894	31,396,575	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 18, 1895	82,761,984	£49,314,293
April 19, 1894	68,952,044	50,793,435
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 18, 1895	30,813,500	15,036,500
April 19, 1894	32,345,250	10,781,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 18, 1895	17,823,000	13,645,000
April 19, 1894	10,349,000	16,332,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 18, 1895	4,277,000	7,023,000
April 19, 1894	4,337,000	7,074,000
BELGIUM.		
April 18, 1895	3,266,000	1,633,000
April 19, 1894	3,037,333	1,518,667
SPAIN.		
April 18, 1895	8,004,000	12,380,000
April 19, 1894	7,918,000	8,243,000
Total last week	£189,700,517	£99,031,793
Corresponding week 1894	158,335,202	94,742,852
Week ending April 11, 1895	189,891,788	99,184,918
Corresponding week last year	157,706,916	94,550,312

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$10,681,047
Corresponding week 1894	7,783,039
Since Jan. 1, 1895	165,355,589
Corresponding period 1894	137,212,989
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Tuesday	$7,553,987
Corresponding week 1894	8,918,398
Since Jan. 1, 1895	103,035,830
Corresponding period 1894	110,049,626
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$777,115
Corresponding week 1894	731,197
Since Jan. 1, 1895	14,589,521
Corresponding period 1894	5,112,051
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$1,557,561
Corresponding week 1894	4,302,952
Since Jan. 1, 1895	37,002,710
Corresponding period 1894	27,797,402

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending April 20	$580,332,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965
Clearings for week ending April 13	475,893,978
Balance for week ending April 13	30,385,911
Clearings for week ending April 6	585,443,798
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,947
Clearings for week ending March 30	493,411,838
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223
Clearings for week ending March 23	524,582,642
Balance for week ending March 23	31,108,528
Clearings for week ending March 16	516,996,154
Balance for week ending March 16	33,302,461

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week has shown no diminution in the demand for railroad bonds, and each day has shown steady advances in nearly all of the leading issues. At the close of the week prices were the highest in many months. The volume of business was enormous, sales on Thursday reaching a total of over $3,000,000, a larger business than has been transacted on the Stock Exchange in some years. In addition the sales by bond dealers over the counter have been very extensive. The business in the high-grade investment bonds is now almost entirely controlled by the large bond houses. Sales are made by these houses over the counter to customers direct, and are not reflected in the totals reported on the Exchange. The business done in this way will foot up nearly as much as is reported by the Stock Exchange.

The principal activity in speculative bonds has been in Northern Pacific, Atchison, Reading, and Southwestern issues, all of which show advances of 1 to 4 per cent. The buying has been excellent. Many orders for foreign accounts have been executed. The foreigners are buying back bonds that activity in traction securities. The new they sold at much lower prices. There has been activity in traction securities. The new pany have been in good demand at quotations varing between 100¾ and interest and 106¾, and interest. The Columbus and Ninth Avenue issue has been in slightly better demand than the Lexington and Pavonia Ferry bonds, although many experts believe the latter bond to be the better of the two, as they are assumed, while the Columbus and Ninth Avenue are only guaranteed. In addition the Lexington and Pavonia Ferry Railroad extends into the heart of the city, joining the Broadway Road at Twenty-third Street. Both issues, however, are perfectly good, and there is really little to choose between them.

Pittsburg and Western 4s have been steady around 81. At this price the bonds pay about 5½ per cent. They are an absolute first mortgage. The earnings of the company, according to its last report, were nearly double the interest requirements of the first mortgage bonds. There is a movement on foot to create a new mortgage to retire the 4s at maturity and to take up the floating debt. This will place the 4s in a stronger position, and it is not unlikely that they will sell much higher in the near future.

Government bonds have been dull, but steady, the only noticeable activity being in the August delivery bonds which come from the English subscribers. These have advanced about 1½ per cent., and are now nearly on a parity with the spot bonds.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—The local market during the week has continued strong, with a fairly good inquiry for the better class of stocks. Bank stocks are still advancing in prices, although but few sales are noted, among which are Commercial National at 48½ and National Bank of Commerce at 46¾. The insurance stocks are quiet and firm, with light offerings. In the illuminating stocks Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is in demand, and sales are reported at 81¼@81½. Providence Gas shows an advanced bid and a small amount has sold at 83.

The local money market is quiet, with commercial paper quoted at 4½@5½ per cent. Call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and cotton loans at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	48	48
Atlantic	31	..
Blackstone Canal	25	..
City	63	..
Commercial	47¾	49
Eagle	56	50
Fifth	..	4¾
First	113	115
Fourth	116	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	133	..
Merchants'	59¾	..
Mechanics'	51	..
National Exchange	101	..
National North America	40	43½
National Commerce	46	48
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23½	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	130
Third	75	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	40	..

TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	100¼
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	51	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	201½	204
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. bonds	138	..
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	240½	..
Providence, Warren & B	118	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	191	200
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufactuqring pf	114	117
Nicholson File	55	59
National & Prov. Wors. pf	101	103
National & Providence 6s	100	..
Nicholson File	55	59
R. I. Perkins H. S	97	..
R. I. Perkins pf	106½	140
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	47¼	49½
Merchants'	48	50
Providence Washington	44	47½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	80¾	82
Providence Gas	82	83
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	82½	87
Rhode Island Elect. Protect	..	130
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S	149	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	..	87½

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 20.—This has been a dull week for local securities. There were few sales, as the securities for which there is an investment demand are strongly held and are not offered at current prices. Among the changes in prices were a decline of 10 per cent. on the bid price for Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy. Hudson River Telephone stock declined 4 per cent. for the bid price and 3 per cent. for the asked price. Troy Gas debenture 6 per cent. bonds have made a further decline of ⅛ per cent., to 113 bid and 114 asked. The only advance was for Troy City Railroad, for which the bid is up ½ per cent.

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	116	117
*Albany Railroad 1 cn. 6s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	60	65
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	40	50
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	..	6
N. Y. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	50	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	101	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104¾	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	111	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81½	82½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—There has been very little change in the market here for local securities during the last week. Cincinnati Gas is still quoted at 203¾ bid and 204 asked. Cincinnati Street Railroad stock sold at 111½@111¾. Other quotations were: Mount Adams and Eden Park, 108¾@109; Little Miami Railroad, 173@175; Cincinnati, Newport and Covington stock, 27½@30; Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse preferred, 124½@125½.

Money is working easier. Call money is 3½@4½ per cent., and four months, 4½@5½ per cent.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.15	.17
Belcher	.67	.68
Best & Belcher	.84	.85
Bodie Consolidated	1.15	1.05
Bulwer	.10	.12
Challar	.51	.51
Consolidated Cal. & Va	3.00	3.00
Crown Point	.64	.67
Gould & Curry	.50	.51
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.20
Mexican	.84	.85
Ophir	1.01	1.05
Potosi	.48	.50
Savage	.32	.32
Sierra Nevada	.82	.83
Union Consolidated	.53	.53
Yellow Jacket	.42	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 20.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations today as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Gibson	1.07	1.03
Argentum	1.11	1.04
Portland	.71	.68
Anaconda	.36	.35
Isabella	.19½	.19
Union	.15	.14¾

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 21.—The rates of discount last week were ¾ for three months and ½ for thirty days. Gold flowed in from abroad, and much was withdrawn for the provinces—an indication of the revival of trade. Silver was firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was animated. Consols rose ¼.

American railroad securities showed marked improvement, as the increase in the value of staple products attracted investors. The close was easier, the advance in prices having drawn out sellers. Lake Shore rose 4, Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville, 2¼ each; Wabash common, 2; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅜; Atchison "A" bonds, Erie, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Wabash preferred, 1½ each; Denver & Rio Grande common and Norfolk and Western, 1 each; Atchison shares, Central Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½ each.

TO CELEBRATE GRANT'S BIRTHDAY

Brooklyn Posts Will Hold Commemorative Services Next Saturday.

The U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and the Union League Club will celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant at the Union League Club rooms, on Saturday next.

The affair is in charge of Major George A. Price, Marshall T. Davidson, Henry K. Knight, and Elihu White. The guests will be received by Commander Hewan B. Smith of U. S. Grant Post, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Union League Club will preside.

The following toasts will be responded to: Gen. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, "The Day We Celebrate;" Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, "Grant, the Magnanimous;" Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, "The Navy, Its Influence at Home and Abroad;" ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, "Sumter; Personal Recollections of the Raising of the Flag, April 15, 1865;" Corporal James Tanner of Brooklyn, "Grand Army of the Republic;" Gen. G. W. Wingate, "The Young Infantry of the Country." The other speakers have not as yet been designated.

The annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club will be given in commemoration of the birth of Gen. Grant next Saturday evening, at the clubrooms, 102 West Eighty-second Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:10 | Sun sets...6:46 | Moon rises...3:54

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:48	6:05	11:54	12:24
Governors Island	6:12	6:34	12:20	12:28
Hell Gate	8:05	8:27	1:48	1:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Lahn, Bremen ..... 4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rhyniand, Antwerp	.....	4:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Normannia, Southampton	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) April 22.—Berlin, Southampton, April 13; Bohemia, Hamburg, April 3; Cevic, Liverpool, April 12; Colorado, Hull, April 7; Delcomyn, Montevideo, March 25; Gienshiel, Gibraltar, April 7; Gregory, Para, April 11; Panama, Bordeaux, April 7; Yumuri, Havana, April 18.

TUESDAY, April 23.—Athos, Kingston, April 18; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 13; Westerniand, Antwerp, April 13.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—Chalmette, New-Orleans, April 19; Fulda, Naples, April 12; Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 12; Salier, Bremen, April 13; Sirius, St. Lucia, April 17; Yucatan, Havana, April 20.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, April 21.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam April 10, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Wale, Girgenti March 20, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Hertzel, Feitmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Petriana, (Br.,) Luckham, London April 4, in ballast to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 20th.

SS Henri Leith, (Br.,) Lennard, West Hartlepool April 4, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos April 11, via Nassau, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 20th.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Osborne, Genoa March 14, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ardanmohr, (Br.,) Davey, Cardenas April 12, via Matanzas, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Hocken, Rotterdam April 2, via Shields, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Laurent, Havre April 13, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Burrows, Galveston April 14, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Notice to Mariners.

Connecticut River, Connecticut.—East Haddam Meadows Post Light.—On account of the heavy freshets, this fixed red light, in the water on the east side of the channel, about 900 feet above East Haddam Landing, will be temporarily discontinued until further notice. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 48, No. 220, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 66.

By Cable.

ISLE OF WIGHT, April 21.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Amsferdam for New-York, passed here to-day.

MALTA, April 21.—SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, passed here to-day.

MOVILLE, April 21.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 8:53 A. M. to-day.

Theta Delta Chi Reunion.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of the City of New-York of the Theta Delta Chi College Fraternity will be held at the Savoy Hotel Saturday evening, April 27. Representatives of the twenty-two existing charges will be present. A glee club from the members in the College of the City of New-York and of Columbia College will attend.

Among those expected to address the meeting are President Smith of Trinity and President Copen of Tufts College, Judge Morris of Brooklyn, Congressman Lockwood of Buffalo, Prof. Harstrom of Norwalk, Conn.; Charles R. Miller, editor of The New-York Times; Webster R. Walkley, and Charles V. Mapes. Willis S. Paine will preside. Benjamin Douglas, Jr., is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Charles D. Marvin is the Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

SOLVING THE SERVANT PROBLEM

A CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU TO BE STARTED.

Well-Known New-York Women Are Back of the Project and Have Made an Encouraging Beginning.

The work toward the organization of a co-operative employment bureau which was begun by a number of well-known New-York women some weeks ago has prospered beyond their most sanguine hopes. Decision in regard to the possibility of starting the bureau was to be given about the first of May, but it has been decided already that the work will be taken up.

The names of the most prominent and wealthiest New-York women have been entered as subscribers. Those taking the initiative in the work are:

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Herbert Ashmore, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Mrs. De Neufville, Mrs. John C. O'Conor, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. Howard Webb.

The bureau will provide not only first-class domestic servants, but teachers, governesses, companions, readers, and trained nurses with certificates from reputable physicians.

There has been a slight misunderstanding in regard to the relation of subscribers to the bureau. The subscribers pay $6 annually, which entitles them to the use of the bureau at any time for an additional fee of $1.50. The bureau, however, is open to every one. Non-subscribers pay $2.50.

The money received by subscription will be used to defray the expenses of the bureau, and all surplus funds will be laid aside to form a nucleus for a training school, which it is hoped will be started later.

Another encouraging feature in the bureau work has been the number of names of first-class servants received. They are very glad, they state, to have the opportunity of registering.

There has also been a little misapprehension expressed in regard to the work of the training to those who are already trained who register. There is no desire to give training to those who are already trained and experienced.

If the training school is started, it will be for the benefit of young girls who know nothing of household service. They will be trained, also, in sewing and dressmaking.

An inducement in the way of a valuable reward is to be offered to employes obtaining positions from the bureau to retain their positions for an extended period of time.

No one will be registered at the bureau without good references of some kind, but there will be a special personal investigation for an extra fee of 50 cents. The bureau will be opened the 1st of September. Ample notice of its location, &c., will be given through the Sunday newspapers the last of August.

Checks of subscribers should be made payable to V. Hadden, and addressed to Mrs. H. F. Hadden, 204 Madison Avenue.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 102—Hal vs. Woodruff. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 69—Minch vs. tug Victoria. 85—Howell vs. schooner Mary L. Peters. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell. 114—Tillman vs. steamship Flintshire. 115—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 116—Hawley vs. steamship Normandie. 117—Bacous vs. steamship Manhansett. 55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. steamship Flamborough. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. scow Mayflower.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—43—Boyle vs; Barrow Steamship Company. 44—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 73—Oblenis vs. Creeth. 79—United States vs. Daly. 90—Tattersalls vs. Easton. 92—Birdsall vs. Weeks. 93—Stennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 67—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 83—The Mayor, &c., vs. Cooper. 86—Vermilye vs. Brown. 88—United States vs. Selgo. 69—Same vs. Garcia. 75—Evans vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 82—Marsland vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 2—La Bau vs. Cumner. 3—Moore vs. Sledges. 37—Langdon vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 42—Jenkins vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 48—Weiss vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1944—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 378—Sprague vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 382—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2160—Steele vs. Levy. 1858—Cox vs. Ehrich. 2891—Brown vs. Foster. 424—Schutz vs. Boynton. 2164—Steele vs. Rosenberg. 3000—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 2669—Geibel vs. Elwell. 3076—New-Brunswick Rubber Company vs. Logerman. 2122—Hallman vs. Walde. 0034—Osborn vs. Sexton. 5872—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 2390—Cunningham vs. Scott. 1473—Coriels vs. Fisher. 6365—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 2947—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1800—Palmer vs. Globe Loan and Trust Company. 1173—Stillwell vs. Oceanic Steamship Company. 3186—Page vs. French. 2033—Willoughby vs. Ehrman. 2916—Diekerhoff vs. Kessel. 982—Emerson vs. Thomas Wilson Sons & Co. 2969—Rosenthal vs. Hachrach. 3226—Haege vs. Kuschewsky. 3259—Bien vs. Williams.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 26—De Ruyter vs. same. 27—Same vs. same. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 71—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 1879—Thorp vs. Carvalho. 2934—Mermolstein vs. Reich. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. 1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1428—Yale vs. Herring. 1428—Goldstein vs. Bird. 1430—Weck vs. Weck. 1434—Babb vs. London. 1436—Hopkins vs. Blank. 1447—Diaz vs. Brown. 1460—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 2089—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1455—Kosik vs. Shriver. 1031—Posner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1032—Posner vs. same. 1500—Massey vs. King. 1501—Conley vs. Cook. 1504—Mumford vs. Starin. 1509—Schmelder vs. Holman. 1510—Robinson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1511—Phillips vs. Rouss. 1512—O'Rourke vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1513—Gorman vs. Rouse. 1514—Same vs. same. 1515—Same vs. same. 1516—Black vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1516.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday in May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—708—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 498—Sturn vs. Rosendort. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 793—General Copying Apparatus Company vs. Levy. 799—Aitken vs. Aitken. 805—Higgins vs. Higgins. 346—Connor vs. Buddensick. 818—Minor vs. Minor. 836—Fiess vs. Fiess. 804—Wallace vs. Hordack. 883—Nugent vs. Nugent. 815—Spellman vs. Wood. 415—Genet vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

SUPREME COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1174—Lapretto vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1076—Zwiefel vs. Schlickwein. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 1518—Newman vs. Diggers. 1186—Dutton vs. Burns. 1685—Hong Fong Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton.

Highest number eached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: At 11 A. M.—203—Patrick Nell. 202—James Callan. 195—Patrick Reilly. 205—Philip Pasito.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Patrick Crowe, Benjamin Aycrigg, Francis F. Marbury, Harritt C. Robinson, John Shaw; at 2 P. M.—John F. Griffith, Barteara Miller, Rachel M. Gilsey, Stephen Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term, Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1050—Simon Galinger. 1003—James Kelly. 1045—Jennie Cariand. 1007—Leopold Scheuer. 1043—Bertha Hamm. 1040—Joseph Raymond Cudlipp. 1047—Joseph Beesley. 1056—Mary Kerfoot. At 2 P. M.—988—Augustus M. Purdy.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1736—Freund vs. Scholem. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 1660—Aaron vs. Solomon. 586—Civolavi vs. Benvenuti. 587—Same vs. same. 1634—Schmidt vs. Hartford. 4082½—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company vs. Yorkston. 3939—Groff vs. Hagen. 838—Amblard vs. Frank. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 3796—Simmonds vs. Newcombe. 1668—Sharkey vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1614—Benham vs. Kratsche-vill Milling Company. 1652—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 1307—Carey vs. Robertson. 1655—West vs. O'Neill. 1663—Rosenblatt vs. Torres. 1670—Lents vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1581—Frybl vs. Nathan. 1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1584—Sauer vs. Barry. 4079½—Walton vs. Mather. 1523—Jeuth vs. Curley. 1182—Muldoon vs. Lithauer. 4117—Louchelm vs. Mullen. 276—Pinelite vs. Cohen. 1139—Hurdt vs. Greif. 1524—Field vs. Kennedy. 1457—Blood vs. Smith. 901—Powell vs. Pheonix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. 902—Powell vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Sodard vs. same. 3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 2506—Leipzeiger vs. Sexton. 1176—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 1577—Brenk vs. Lewis. 1468—Alstetter vs. Becker.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1536—Tartarer vs. Herrmann. 1441—Thomas vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1594—Noyes vs. Mossman. 292—Motley vs. Coler. 288—Seer vs. Richardson. 98—Sloan vs. Breck. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 34—American Forein Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simonson. 182—Schefer vs. Gorman. 183—Klein vs. Gorman. 1109—Uptegrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 506—Frank vs. Rabiner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newberger, J.—Held in Room 23 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—4095—Lucker vs. New Manhattan Athletic Club. 3975—Everard vs. Flanagan. 3115—Harbaugh vs. Smith. 2890—Bodgett vs. Hall. 3774—Friedlander vs. Kass. 3594—Little vs. Halstead. 3985—Goddard vs. Nutter. 3487—Glatner vs. Friedman. 3593—Harriman vs. Denslow. 4080—Hillyard vs. Smith. 4113—Withers vs. New Manhattan Athletic Club. 3841—Cryan vs. Kendall.

Highest number reached in regular call, on general calendar, 1789.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Michael Callaghan. 2—Samuel V. Herrin. 3—Tillie Smith. 4—Harry Steele. 5—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Muller. 6—Abraham Staub. 7—Collin S. Burns. 8—Louis Staub. 9—William Fitzgerald. 10—Edward Craig, Daniel Sullivan and Benjamin Hughes. 11—John Graf and Jacob Lang. 12—Samuel J. K. Adler. 13—George H. La Porte. 14—Emil Peterson. 15—Isaac Berman. 16—John Mahoney. 17—John Manning and James Morgan.

Pleading Guilty.—Vincenzo Lilto. 2—Frank Lawrence, Caesar J. Cella, and Matthew Burke. 3—George Williams and Frederick R. Watson. 4—Harry Weiss. 5—Henry Schlessinger. 6—William O'Toole. 7—John Reagan. 8—George Andrew. 9—Evelyn Howard. 10—Wanda Von Flandern. 11—Joseph Bennett. 12—Rudolph Honig.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Hare and Davis for The People.

1—Michael De George. 2—Joseph Howard and Lester H. Bennett. 3—John Williams. 4—Andrea Cuomo. 5—Loretta Hughes. 6—Elizabeth O'Connor. 7—James Houwe. 8—Henry Bayard. 9—Morris Moses. 10—Frank Gilligan. 11—Fannie Vedorich. 12—Samuel Levy. 13—Shelton Hi. Higgins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Richard Hayes. 2—Frederick Engleharst. 3—George Williams. 4—Daniel Mulcahey. 5—George Hendricks. 6—John McGuire. 7—Charles Kannergiesser. 8—Isaac Karp. 9—Denis Raftery. 10—John Murphy. 11—Antonio Morello. 12—John McMahon. 13—Max Ehlart. 14—William Harvey. 15—John K. Van Ness. 16—Henry Traub.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Pilgrim and forty-three others vs. Manhattan Railway Company—3. Speir Jr., George H. Taylor, and W. F. Gardiner.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Bram vs. Moses—John Callahan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Minor vs. Minor—Frederick O. Byrne. Mack vs. Crawford—Edwin F. Stern.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Part II.—Kellogg, J.

913—Rymon vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 922—Keene vs. Board of Supervisors and another. 194, 195, 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1133—Goodfellow vs. Burckhardt. 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139—O'Shea et al. vs. County of Kings. 201—Bennett vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1152—Clarke, N. Y., 24, vs. Fox. 1154—Weil vs. Greene. 1157—McManus vs. O'Brien. 1166—Price vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 1175—Wolfe vs. South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 1177—Heffernan vs. City of Brooklyn. 993—Glover vs. Schwartz. 1067—O'Hanlon vs. Newton. 516—Eble vs. Haike. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 1179—Ryno vs. Williams. 1181, 1182—Baumann vs. Weil. 1183—Gully vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1184, 1185—Foster and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1186—Blow vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1187—Anthony vs. McClelland. 1187½—Carrey vs. Spencer. 1188—Hubner vs. Levi. 1189—Bierds vs. Bockee. 1191—Demes vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1192—Simis vs. Slater. 1198—Schwabe vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1194—Clements vs. Saratoga Monument Association. 1195—Horton vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 1196—Sussman vs. Keystone Loan Association. 1197—Travels vs. Ennken. 1198—Dunn vs. Ballantine. 1199—Lottmann vs. Levy. 1202—Englis vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 1203—Callahan vs. Paker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1206.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 143—Birdsall (case now on trial,) vs. Schwartz. 114—Girty vs. Standard Oil Company. 116—Same vs. same. 106—Zodikow vs. Kozicki. 148—Barkenthien vs. Shutte. 158—Johnson vs. Rueter. 122—Bailey vs. Lovell. 156—Lynch et al. vs. O'Brien. 157—Loomis vs. Wood. 158—Milk Bottlers' Federation vs. Stilger. 159 Canary vs. Russell. 161—Brady vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 162—Ovington vs. the same. 289—Bradi vs. Gottavaro. 146—Agresta vs. Spazzelli.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Adella R. Donsmore, Elizabeth Owens, Mary Rosenheim, Catharine Doyle, Edith M. W. Barry, Edward P. Tibbals, James Cubberly, Harriet Martens, Rosanna Malone, Herman Bleck, George Lutz, Henry Polhemus, Mary Q. Shotwell, Thomas S. Jube, Sr., Sarah M. Hicks. The accounting in the estate of Charles Raswellen. Motion.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—22—Will of Lydia W. Ranken.

CITY COURT—General Term.—1—Connaughton, infant, &c., appellant, vs. Brooklyn and Bath Beach Railroad Company, respondent. 2—Simpson, Jr., respondent vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 3—Woodworth, respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 4—In the matter of James H. Learned, a supposed lunatic. 5—Pedro, as guardian, &c., respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 6—Kelly, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 7—Lazarus, appellant, vs. Sands, respondent. 8—Pretzfelder, respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 9—Cassidy, appellant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad, respondent. 10—Williams, respondent, vs. Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, appellant. 11—Elsner, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Prudential Insurance Company, appellant. 12—Neill, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, appellant. 13—Seaman, appellant, vs. Ficken, respondent.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J.—217—Quinn vs. Quinn: 113—Maher vs. Denton et al.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Earnwood, from Philadelphia; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince; at *3 PM for Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo and Puerto Plata, per steamship Saginaw; at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, British India, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lahn"); at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship L. P. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Carupano, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed per Rhynland"); at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Adirondack, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania"); at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cartridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, (including Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago when specially addressed for these ports only), per steamship Alvena (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Prince Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship from Halifax.

Mails for steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 PM April 24. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here April 26 at 6:30 PM, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails, there will be dispatched supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Apr. 27 A. M. Lucania, May 18, 8 M.
Campania, May 4, M. Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M. Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 A.M. *Majestic, May 22, 3 P.M.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 A.M. Germanic, May 29, 10 A.M.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M. *Philadelphia, June 5, 3 P.M.
Britannic, May 15, 10 A.M. Britannic, June 12, 10 A.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, N. Y. *Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27,5 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Surbled.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $110. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, April 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK DOCK CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 37 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, April 22
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, April 24
IROQUOIS.....Friday, April 26
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Lead'g, & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE —Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Gen. Agt. L. LAMS, G. P. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 38 N.R. P.C.&P.R.R., 332 B'way.
G. M. BORDELL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM. Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., May 4, M. Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM. Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Havel, Thurs., June 6 Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 Spree, Sat., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 Havel, Tues., July 30
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 10 A.M. P. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 A M
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN — NEW-YORK, HAMBURG, HARDANGER FJORD, DOVRE, MOLDE, ROMSDALSFJORD, VEBLUNGSNAES, TRONDHJEM, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, TROMSOE, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, RAFTSUND, DIGERMULEN, HARDANGERFJORD, STORE FJORD, GEIRANGERFJORD, MAROK, SOGNEFJORD, GUDVANGEN, STALHEIMSKLEV, BERGEN, HAMBURG, NEW-YORK by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin..April 24, 11 AM New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, May 1, 11 AM Paris, May 8, 11 AM
Paris....May 8, 11 AM St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM
Berlin...May 15, 11 AM New-York, June 12, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM Friesland..May 22, noon
Westernland..May 1, M Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
Waesland..May 15, noon Noordland, June 12, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS.
At our two New-York offices, up town at 1,225 Broadway, and down town at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, at regular intervals. Programmes and all information free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via

MANY YOUNG THEOLOGS

Princeton Seminary Soon to Graduate Its Largest Class.

AN ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN HALL

Death of the Rev. Dr. John Miller Who Was Prominent in Princeton Life—The Penn Charter Club's Dinner.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21.—The Faculty of the Princeton Theological Seminary has announced the schedule of the annual final examinations. These examinations begin April 25 and close May 2, and are the only examinations held during the year. The eighty-third annual commencement of the seminary takes place immediately after the close of the examinations, from May 4 to May 7. The graduating class is composed of seventy-eight members, the largest class ever graduated by the institution. The following is the programme of the commencement exercises: Saturday May 4, at 6:45 o'clock P. M., a union prayer meeting will be held in Stuart Hall; at 11 o'clock Sunday morning the Rev. James T. Leftwich of Baltimore will preach the annual sermon to the students, after which the celebration of the Lord's Supper will take place; Monday morning there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors; in the evening the senior class prayer meeting will be held in Stuart Hall, under the leadership of William E. Brederwolf of the senior class; Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in Miller Chapel, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York City will make an address to the graduating class, after which the diplomas will be conferred. At 11 o'clock in the morning the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the alumni dinner will take place.

The Rev. John Miller, for the class of '36 died at his home in Princeton last Sunday. Dr. Miller had been a familiar figure on the college campus for many years. He was the author of a number of works on philosophy and theology, and had been especially prominent in Princeton for his charitable work.

At a recent meeting of the University Whist Club, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name of the club is to be the Whist Club of Princeton. The officers are to consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, besides these officers there is to be an Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and four Directors, one from each class, these Directors to be chosen by the President.

The Penn Charter Club of Princeton gave its annual dinner Monday evening. Wilbur Marshal Urban of the senior class and President of the club acted as toastmaster. The following members responded to toasts: "Princeton University," Dr. George H. Van Dyke; "The Old School," Rodney Master; Richard M. Jones, LL. D.; "Football Reform by Classical Methods," Arthur W. Roberts; "The Square Root of Two," Albion D. Gray; O. P. C., William S. Ashbrook; "Undergraduate Joys," L. Frederick Pease, and "The Wag," Henry A. Patton.

AT UNION COLLEGE.

Senior and Junior Electives Doubled —A New Laboratory.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 21.—The Spring term opened last Tuesday. Nearly all of the students have returned, and there are a few new ones. The vacation was prolonged a week on account of Easter. This term will be very short, but the usual amount of work will be done.

The number of senior and junior electives has been doubled, and they are now as follows: Seniors—Chemical laboratory, physical labcratory, paleontology, philosophy of English literature, international law, history of philosophy, American politics, differential equations, constitutional history of England. Juniors—German conversation, European history, elements of Anglo-Saxon, field geology, chemistry. Both Juniors and Seniors—Greek, Latin reading, lectures on ancient life, advanced analytical geometry and calculus, Sanskrit.

It has been decided to make two divisions of the English department, one of rhetoric and logic, and the other of English literature. Prof. Truax and Assistant Prof. Cole will be in charge of the latter, and Edward Everett Hale, Jr., has accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric and Logic.

Prof. Wells has begun his series of lectures in current history. The lectures, which will be semi-weekly, will have "Russia" for a general subject.

The series of junior hops was concluded by a promenade on Tuesday evening in the Van Curler Opera House. The attendance was small, and there will be no more dances given this year.

Under the direction of Prof. Perkins, a small laboratory has been erected for the use of the sanitary engineers. It will be used for the analyses of air and water.

Stevens Institute Notes.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 21.—College opens again on Monday, April 22, and the Hoboken merchants will once more have cause to rejoice. Easter being late this year, the third term will be necessarily short, and the students severely taxed to satisfactorily fulfil the requirements. The new engine presented to the electrical laboratory by the class of '95 has arrived, and will be ready for use within another week. This, with other acquisitions recently received, will make the equipment of this department very complete.

Mr. Gurden Maynard, the assistant in charge of the electrical laboratory, has been called to fill another position, and Mr. Albert Ganz appointed to succeed him. The important event of the opening week will be the annual ball of the juniors, which will, this year, be held at Jaeger's, and promises to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Hydraulic engineers will be pleased to know that Prof. Wood has decided to revise and enlarge his work on hydraulic motors, with the chief aim of harmonizing more nearly the theory and practice of turbines. Literature on the subject is scarce, and as unreliable as it is important. Prof. Wood's eminence as a mathematical analyst will doubtless place the seal of reliability upon his completed work, and make it a valuable acquisition to the engineering world.

It has been finally decided that the senior dinner will be held during commencement week.

After considerable discussion the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs have decided to assist at an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Athletic Association. Mr. Austin Greenidge, '95, has consented to manage the affair, which will be held at the hall of the Hoboken Quartet Club in about two weeks from date.

The Stevens Yacht Club, which is one of the most prosperous organizations of the institute, is making extensive plans for the annual cruise, which will take place during the early Summer. During the early part of May the Social Society will hold its last dance in the Stevens School Hall. The stimulus given the Engineering Society by the publication of its papers is making itself felt, and special effort is being made to insure the continued excellence of these productions.

The Publication Board of The Link of 1896 announces that the annual is nearly ready for press and will appear early in June.

Trouble at Rochester University.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—The principal topic of discussion among the friends of the university of late has been the controversy aroused by the passage of resolutions by the local Baptist ministers deploring any effort to make the university less Baptist in its teaching force and governing officers, and especially demanding "that the influence of every class room shall be unequivocally Christian in the sense which Baptists put upon that term." These resolutions are generally regarded as an attack upon President Hill's expressed desire and make a college broad enough for all denominations, and they have had the effect of arousing his friends among the alumni to a vigorous defense of his position. President Strong of the Theological Seminary, and other members of the Faculty of that institution, have lent the weight of their influence to the opposition. The press has taken up the matter, and some of the local clergy have preached upon it. The most telling point yet made by Dr. Hill's friends is the publication of statistics showing that more graduates of the college have entered the seminary under President Hill's policy than during a like number of years in President Anderson's time.

In the last seven years of Dr. Anderson's Presidency twenty-six graduates of the college were graduated from the seminary also, while in the first seven years of Dr. Hill's administration the number increased to forty. This year's graduating class in the seminary contains twelve graduates of the college, the largest number on record. It is therefore argued that Dr. Hill's policy is not in any way weakening the Baptist denomination. It is possible that the Board of Trustees may be asked to take some official action in the matter at commencement time.

Class receptions at the residences of members of the Faculty are a feature of the social life of the college this Spring. Prof. S. A. Lattimore entertained the juniors on Tuesday evening, and the sophomores will meet at Prof. Robinson's house next Tuesday evening.

Dr. Harrison E. Webster, formerly a member of the university Faculty, and later President of Union College, is delivering a series of ten university extension lectures in political economy.

Columbia College Happenings.

Success has attended the efforts of the organizers of the Columbia Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association since its establishment. The membership is increasing monthly, and recently a branch has been started in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical school of Columbia. Last Thursday evening a conference was held in the college chapel, and the reports made were extremely gratifying.

A successful dinner was given last Tuesday evening at the Arena by the Graduate Club. Representatives of a number of other graduate clubs were the guests of Columbia's men, and aided in making the evening a pleasant one. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of the department of political science was among the speakers.

Prof. W. W. Goodwin of Harvard was among those who lectured before Columbia's students last week. His subject was, "The Latest Discovery of Ancient Troy." Under the auspices of the Photographical Society, L. M. A. Loiseaux gave a talk on "Photographical Curiosities" last Tuesday evening.

A Chairman will be elected to-morrow afternoon by the '97 Columbian Board. Plans will be laid by the members and preliminary work begun.

Normal College Matters.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee last Tuesday it was decided to engage three instructors for the departments of mathematics, English, and pedagogy. The examination will be competitive, and is to be held May 16 and 17. The examiners will be Robert Maclay of the Executive Committee, President Hunter, and the head of the department of the subject in which the candidate is being examined. This committee will report to the Executive Committee, which is allowed to select any candidate taking 85 per cent. or over in the examination. Three years' experience as a class teacher is necessary in order to be a candidate. The examinations are ever a source of interest to student, instructor, and Faculty members; for they affords an excellent opportunity to compare students from Vassar, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr, many of whom are usually found among the candidates with those from Normal.

The alumnae science class has determined to hold another series of outings this Spring, for the series held last Spring proved a grand success. April 24 it will have its first outing to St. Andrew's. The others are: April 27, Mosholu; May 27, St. Andrew's; May 8, Lincoln Park; May 18 and May 22, Pelhamville; May 30, Bryn Mawr Park; June 1 and 5, Mount Vernon, and June 15, Bronxville.

New-York City College.

Since the bill for a new site became a law, more than thirty sites have been submitted to the Site Committee. It was the committee's duty at its meeting last Thursday to examine these various sites on paper. The committee decided to visit certain of them, ascertain their value, and make a report. The proposed sites are in many portions of the city, some as far down town as Fourteenth Street, and the rest between tnere and the north bank of the Harlem River. It will be the aim of the committee to obtain the requisite land, which can be nothing less than sixty city lots, without the tedious condemnation process. The amount to be paid out for the property is $300,000. The sum will not be paid in cash, but in city bonds.

The college chapter of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity will hold its annual dinner on Saturday evening at the Savoy. Dr. Dougherty will officiate as toastmaster.

The Alpha Delta Phi Convention will be held on May 16, 17, and 18 at the Masonic Hall.

St. John's College, Fordham.

The public debate last Wednesday evening of the St. John's Debating Society on the old-time topic of the Government control of railways proved a great success. A number of original and able arguments were advanced by both sides, and the entire debate was so well contested that the Chairman refused to make any award in the debate. However, he established a rather unique precedent by stating that the negative side, which was upheld by Francis E. O'Neill and John F. McLaughlin, was the right side of the question.

The preparations for the public play to be given May 16 by the St. John's Dramatic Association are progressing. New costumes and scenery are to be purchased, and the play staged with as much elaborateness as the hall will permit. Financially it promises to eclipse any entertainment the society has ever given.

Last Monday evening the students celebrated the Commencement of the Summer regulations by an impromptu dance.

Notes of Vassar Life.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 21.—The last college session of the year began April 10. During the vacation the main building was improved by a new system of electric fire alarms.

Prof. E. B. Wilson of Columbia College lectured Friday evening on "Newer Problems of Embryology."

Prof. Lucy M. Salmon began, Friday afternoon, a series of informal lectures on "How to Teach History." The lectures are for the benefit of the large number of college students who expect to teach.

Founder's Day will be celebrated Friday, April 26. The literary exercises will be held in the afternoon. Prof. Salmon, who heads the committee, has endeavored to make the day more collegiate in character, and many novel features are expected.

First, social science class will go to Sing Sing this week for inspection of the prison.

OTIS SKINNER MARRIED

Maud Durban, His Leading Woman, Made His Bride Yesterday.

Otis Skinner, the actor, was married yesterday morning, in Christ Episcopal Church, Corning, N. Y., to Miss Maud Durban of Denver, Col., who has been the leading woman of his company ever since Mr. Skinner became a star. The Rev. Dr. Converse of Hobart College, Geneva, officiated at the ceremony, which was as private as a church wedding could be. The leading members of Mr. Skinner's company witnessed the marriage, and a few outsiders, who strayed into the church; but with these exceptions, the wedding was strictly private, no formal invitations having been issued.

When Mr. Skinner, who is a graduate of Daly's Theatre, where he was for years a valued member of the company, ceased to be the leading man for Modjeska, on account of that actress leaving the country, he decided to star on his own account, and selected Miss Durban for his leading woman. It has been an open secret in the company for months that the star and Miss Durban were greatly attached to each other, but a marriage at this time was not even suspected. The event came as a surprise, not only to the members of Mr. Skinner's company, but to his friends in this city and Hartford, which is the actor's home. Miss Durban is a good actress, and an estimable woman, and the future happiness of the pair would seem to be assured. Whether they will appear as joint stars in the future, like Robert Taber and Julia Marlowe, Mr. Skinner has not yet announced.

Alleged Chinese Incendiary in Court.

Yuen Hoy, the Chinese laundryman who was arrested Saturday in Doyers Street, charged with being concerned in a fire in a laundry at 625 Columbus Avenue early last Monday morning, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Wine a Mocker.

At the meeting under the direction of the American Temperance Union, in Chickering Hall, yesterday, John G. Woolley of Chicago was the speaker. His theme was "Wine Is a Mocker."

FEAR GOV. MORTON'S VETO.

Jamaica Is Anxious Over the Fate of a Bill for a State Normal School.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 21.—There is considerable anxiety here over what disposition Gov. Morton will make of the bill increasing the appropriation for the building of a State Normal School in this village. The bill gives the commission $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 appropriated by the original act, and the residents of this place and, in fact, of the entire island hope that the Governor will not veto the bill, but permit it to become a law without his signature.

Long Island has been fighting for years to get a normal school, and the extra allowance was considered necessary to carry out the plans of the commission having charge of the project in order to create an institution that would be a credit to the State.

The Normal School Commission is composed of prominent residents in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

Plans have been selected for the building, and in fact everything is in readiness to commence operations. The site for the building was provided by the town of Jamaica, that being a stipulation in the original law. The land is considered to be the best for the purpose in the place, and, since it was secured for the State Normal School, the Board of Education of the town has purchased ground for a high school close to the State institution.

Congressman-elect Richard C. McCormick has aided State Senator Childs in every way in getting the amendment act through the Legislature. Mr. McCormick is President of the Normal School Commission, and was one of the first to agitate the location of a normal school on Long Island.

When it first became known that Gov. Morton might veto the additional appropriation, it was feared that the defeat of the measure would also do away with the first appropriation, but it is now stated that it will not be affected. Should it fail to get the extra funds, the commission, it is said, will go ahead with the money already set aside, and either modify the plans or trust to future favorable legislation to enable it to complete the work.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Amy Baker, who has recently returned from Paris, will give an hour of recitations at Sherry's on the afternoon of April 27. Miss Baker will have the assistance of George W. Fergusson, baritone; Stanley Knight, accompanist, and others.

Her patronesses include Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Miss May R. Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. Robert M. Hoe, Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Miss Van Winkle, Mrs. John Dillon, Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Peebles, and Miss Thompson.

—The ladies and officers at Governors Island are busy rehearsing for a concert to be given there on the evening of April 26 in aid of the Fresh Air Fund. The programme comprises several vocal and instrumental solos by distinguished performers who have volunteered their services, songs by the Columbia Glee Club, orchestral pieces by the military band, and two very amusing "Kinder Symphonies," by the ladies and officers. The concert will be given in the large hall in the arsenal grounds at 8 P. M., and it is expected that a large audience will be present. So deserving a charity as the Fresh Air Fund should receive substantial support.

—The Yale glee and Banjo Club concert will take place at Carnegie Music Hall next Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The advance sale of tickets has been large, all the boxes having been already sold. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Henry E. Howland, J. Frederick Kernochan, George A. Adee, Buchanan Winthrop, Arthur M. Dodge, Otto T. Bannard, W. W. Skiddy, H. Holbrook Curtis, Oliver G. Jennings, A. Henry Mosle, L. F. H. Betts, J. G. Phelps Stokes, G. B. Hoppin, and J. Sanford Barnes, Jr. The last-named gentleman is Secretary.

—A reception was given to Mlle. Zelie de Lussan by the Manuscript Society, in the Mendelssohn Rooms, last evening, when the last private meeting of the society for the season of 1894-5 was held. The musical programme included manuscripts from many of the best-known composers in the country. The committee having the reception in charge was composed of Gerrit Smith, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Xaver Scharwenka, Victor Harris, and Frederic Dean.

—William and George Butler will give an opera party this evening in honor of Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, followed by a supper and dance in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf. Among the guests will be Mrs. Wilbur Stearns Littlehale, the Misses Falconer, Miss Madge Stevenson, Miss Mabel Conrow, Miss Blanche Peabody, Hiram Cleaver Kroh, Benjamin S. Harmon, George Hutton, J. C. Wilson, Jr., and Harry O. Brown of Princeton College.

—A testimonial concert to Miss Emma R. Steiner will be given at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, under the direction of Miss Emma Trapper. Some of the artists who will appear are Archie Gunn, Georgia Powers Carhart, Faith Morse, Frank Le Mon Sparks, Catherine Autes, and Jennie Hall. Mrs. Frank Leslie will read two of Joaquin Miller's poems.

—The wedding of Miss Jeanette Douglas Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Place of 207 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Walter Hull Stewart will be celebrated to-day at the home of the bride's parents. The maid of honor will be Miss Lidie Place, a sister of the bride. Paul Shafer will be the best man, and the ushers will be Walker and Edward Murphy.

—The Sons of the Revolution will move into their beautiful new clubrooms, in the Waldorf Hotel, about the 1st of next month. Many of the valuable war relics owned by this society, which is the original patriotic society based upon Revolutionary ancestry, have already been placed in the new quarters.

—The much-talked-of wedding of George N. Curzon, M. P., and Miss Mary Leiter, the daughter of L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church, in Washington, to-day. A number of people have gone on from New-York to be present at the ceremony.

—The last of the subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Charles A. Flammer took place Saturday evening, at her home, 245 West Forty-fourth Street. The series had been more successful, and a continuance is assured for another season.

—A luncheon was given at the Waldorf on Thursday by Mrs. Howard Richards. The guests were Miss Susanne Green, Miss Biddle, Miss Baker, Miss Beasley, Miss Morgan, Miss Smith, Miss Depew, Miss Emily Scott, and Miss Zabriskie.

—A large reception was given Saturday afternoon by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of 262 West Seventy-third Street. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Ricardo d'Acosta, Miss Stokes, and Miss Elizabeth Stokes.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 813 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story and attic frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Hall, Jr., referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Southern Boulevard, 28.88 by 70.80 by 25 by 85.26. Due on judgment, $5,350.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale,

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

FORECLOSURE SALE

IN PURSUANCE OF A JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE,

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 111 BROADWAY,

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,

The Choice Fifth Avenue Corner,

Four lots, 100x100, northeast corner of 5th Av., and 102d St.

This street is the entrance to Central Park, and the section is being rapidly improved.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1895, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, 530 AND 532 WEST 37TH ST.,

2 DESIRABLE TENEMENTS, EACH 4 STORIES, BRICK, 12.6 BY ABOUT 50; LOT 25x98.9.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS OF MESSRS. RICHARDS & HEALD, ATTORNEYS, 62 WALL ST., OR FROM THE AUCTIONEERS', 111 Broadway.

Long Island Property.

FOR SALE—At Islip, N. Y., to close the estate of late A. R. Stellemoerf, 211 acres; lake; fine old trees; good view of Great South Bay; location and surroundings first-class; unsurpassed for a gentleman's all-year or Summer residence; five minutes drive to depot. Inquire on the premises, or A. STELLEMOERF, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Appleton L. Clark, referee, plot extending west from centre line of Nagle Avenue, 450 feet southwest of Elwood Street, 141.4 by 82.11 by 191.11 by 12.1 by 228.10. Due on judgment, $975.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Madison Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of Columbus Avenue, two-story frame workshop, by Sarah V. Lynch; cost, $200.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 297.10 feet north of Tremont Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Charles H. Gerke of 3,987 Third Avenue; cost, $7,000.

Bristow Street, 225 feet north of Jennings Street, three-story frame tenement, by Charles H. Gerke of 3,987 Third Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Marmion Avenue, 297.10 feet north of Tremont Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Charles H. Gerke of 3,987 Third Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Nagle Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Elwood Street, four two-story frame dwellings, by George Hubert; cost, $8,000.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 25 feet east of West End Avenue, three four-story and basement brick dwellings, by William E. Diller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street; cost, $105,000.

Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, five-story brick flat and store, by William Wolbach of 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; cost, $32,000.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, two five-story brick flats, by William Rankin; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 43½ to 61 Lispenard Street, nine-story brick, for offices, and lofts, by Clarence L. Smith of 542 West Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $100,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, one-story frame stable, by Charles F. Elders; cost, $300.

No. 311 First Avenue, by Mrs. Mary E. F. Haviland, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $10,000.

No. 32 Stone Street, by George Gildersleeve, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street, by A. Van H. Stuyvesant, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $500.

No. 731 Broadway, by John P. Duncan, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $400.

No. 50 Dey Street, by Frances E. Lent, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $3,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, by Edward Johnson, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 77 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, by William A. Chanler, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers Street, by Colgate & Grey, alterations to two five-story brick stores; cost, $400.

No. 773 Lexington Avenue, by William D. H. Jaeger, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,200.

Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, by the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, alterations to one-story brick church; cost, $200,000.

No. 727 Tremont Avenue, by Albert L. David, alterations to one-story frame store; cost, $150.

No. 12 East Forty-second Street, by David W. Bishop, alterations to five-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $175.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold, for William M. Brasher, to Timothy L. Woodruff, at $100,000, the plot, 200 feet square, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 100 by 475, with factory buildings and plant. They have also sold, for Mr. Brasher, to the Frazier Manufacturing Company, at $35,000, the plot, with buildings, 275 feet front on Eighteenth Street and 225 feet on Nineteenth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Messrs. Schoppa & Scheidt have sold, to George C. Tilyou, at $50,000, the St. Nicholas Hotel property, at Coney Island, with plot, 140 by 1,530, extending from Surf Avenue to the ocean.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold, for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to James H. Perley, at $9,500, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 145 Halsey Street, 20 by 45 by 100.

Messrs. John Reis & Co. have sold, for John W. Ostrander, to George Jantzer, at $11,250, the four-story brick dwelling 95 Clark Street, 37.6 by 100.8.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold, to William H. Hasselbrook, to Meta E. Christoffers, at $8,350, the three-story frame tenement 73 Calyer Street, 25 by 60 by 100.

The Bay Ridge Improvement Company has sold a plot, 100 feet square, at the southeast corner of Seventieth Street and Tenth Avenue, to Mrs. Hertwig, at $2,500; and a two-story and attic frame dwelling, with plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-third Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue, to Paul Atzfoiden, at $5,400.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Kosciusko Street, southwest corner of Spencer Court, four-story brick flat, nine families, 21 by 88; cost, $10,000. Doenecke Brothers, owners.

Nostrand Avenue, north side, 22 feet north of Butler Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, two families; cost, $5,000. J. B. Bryant, owner.

Nostrand Avenue, 22 feet north of Butler Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, two families; cost, $5,000. J. B. Bryant, owner.

Seventy-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, two-story frame building, 20 by 18; cost, $2,500. O. H. Tunell, owner.

Hart Street, north side, 325 feet east of Hamburg Avenue, three-story frame flat, six families, 25 by 57; cost, $4,500. John Deinhardt, owner.

Norwood Avenue, east side, 217 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, two families each, 18.3 by 30; cost, $2,000 each. Donald Laing, owner.

Bay Nineteenth Street, southeast side, 150 feet southwest of Bath Avenue, two-story frame store and building, 25 by 48; cost, $3,000. R. Blumenthal, owner.

Logan Street, west side, 217 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, two families each, 18.3 by 30; cost, $2,000 each. Donald Laing, owner.

Avenue B, northwest corner of East Eighteenth Street, two-story and attic detached dwelling, 35.8 by 35.8; cost, $6,000. James Gerry, owner.

Troutman Street, west side, 125 feet north of Knickerbocker Avenue, three-story frame flat, five families, 25 by 60; cost, $4,500. James Bayer, owner.

Aberdeen Street, north side, 180.8 feet west of Bushwick Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, two families, 20.2 by 45; cost, $2,800 each. W. C. Welton, owner.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CANAL ST, 134 and 136; Mulhern & Piatti against Yetta and Charles H. Shulman, owners and contractors. $1,211

PARK PLACE, 48; John Bremmer against Weeks Bros., owners; Henry E. Cox, contractor..... 5,114

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

From N. Y. Herald, March 12, 1895.

"MADE HOMELESS BY AN ERROR."

Judge Brown Decides Against Purchasers of Land in Mamaroneck.

Owing to a copyist's error in recording the boundaries of a piece of land in Mamaroneck, owned by Hawley D. Clapp, about forty residents of that place find that they will have to pay a second time for the land they bought, and will also be obliged to give bonds for payment of rent for houses which they built.

This is the effect of a decision just rendered by Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The property was purchased through a lawyer who guaranteed the deeds. He did not discover the mistake of the copyist when the land was transferred. He died recently in Canada, and it is said his death was due in a large measure to worriment over the consequences of the error. His estate is to be attached by the Mamaroneck citizens. The total amount involved reaches nearly $400,000."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

RICHMOND HILL TERRACE.

LOTS $250 UP. $5 & $10 monthly.

MYRTLE & JAMAICA AV. CARS Pass the Property.

OFFICES ON THE GROUNDS ALWAYS OPEN

STREETS GRADED, FLAGGED, WATER SUPPLY, SHADE TREES.

MAPS, &c., ON THE GROUNDS OR L. I. Real Estate Exce. & Invt. Co., 1,159 Myrtle Av., nr. Broadway, B'klyn.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

COTTAGES FOR SALE AT FAIRMOUNT, Hackensack, N. J., from $3,000 to $5,000; modern designs; all improvements; choice location; large plot; terms, $500 to $1,000 cash; balance on mortgage, payable monthly. Plans and full particulars from F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.

Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the Week, Month or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE "OSBORNE,"

Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Location the best in the city.

Elevators run all night.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A COUNTRY HOME IN THE HEART OF THE fashionable West Side; house with twenty-five rooms; arranged for one or two families; sanitary plumbing; good condition; handsome lawns, outbuildings, &c. Rent, $115 per month. Apply on premises, 321 West 85th St.

A CHOICE 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLing to let to private family only; 440 Madison Av.; rent moderate. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

AT 171 EAST 90th ST.—Five and six large rooms and bath; all improvements; fine order.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

SHINNECOCK HILLS AND OYSTER BAY.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.—Furnished residences for season at Bay Shore, Islip, West Islip; also properties for sale. A. STELLEMOERF, Bay Shore, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TWO STORES TO LET.

Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c. Studios, with proper light.

Safe and fireproof.

Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.

Apply on the premises.

BRIGHT, CHEERFUL OFFICES TO LET, overlooking City Hall Park; 261 and 263 Broadway, corner Warren St.; a few small suites suitable for lawyers; also large first floor banking office; electric light, steam heat, elevators. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the matter of the petition of MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1888, and Chapter 196 of the Laws of 1887, and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said acts. (Matter of Jerome Park Reservoir.)

I, Franklin Edson, a Commissioner of Appraisal appointed, by order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof in the Second Judicial District, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and filed and entered in the office of the clerk of said county at said White Plains on the 21st day of January, 1895, a Commissioner of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate laid down on a map filed November 15, 1894, in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, as map number 414, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes indicated in the statute known as Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "An act to provide new reservoirs, dams, and a new aqueduct, with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water," and the acts amendatory thereto, the said proceeding in which I have been appointed as such Commissioner being a proceeding affecting lands to be taken for a new reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City and County of New-York, to be known as Jerome Park Reservoir, do hereby give notice that by reason of the fact that Benjamin F. Tracy and Thomas F. Gilroy, the two other Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by said order, have resigned their said positions as such Commissioners, and that by reason of said resignations and in compliance with Section 11 of the statute hereinbefore mentioned, to-wit, Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1888, do hereby give notice that I shall apply to a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District of said State at the Court House in the White Plains in the County of Westchester, State of New-York, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th day of April, 1895, for the appointment of two Commissioners of Appraisal to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Benjamin F. Tracy and Thomas F. Gilroy, the Commissioners hereinbefore appointed by the order above presented.

And notice is hereby given to all persons who may desire to be heard in relation to said application to attend at the time and place mentioned.

Dated New-York, 16 April, 1895.

FRANKLIN EDSON, Commissioner of Appraisal.

Post Office address for the purposes of this application, office of Counsel to the Corporation, 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—RAFAELA ROLANDO, plaintiff, against FRANCIS B. ROLANDO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward, in the City of New-York, and known as Number 133, formerly 99 West Forty-second Street, being part of lots Numbers 60 and 61 on a map entitled, Map of Lands in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of William Wright, deceased, New-York, March, 1851. Surveyed by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and bounded and containing as follows: Commencing on the said northerly side of West Forty-second Street at a point at or immediately in front of the centre of certain party wall, which said point is distant two hundred feet eight inches and one-half inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said West Forty-second Street with the easterly line or side of Broadway; running thence northerly, partly along said centre line of said party wall and at right angles with West Forty-second Street one hundred feet and five inches to the centre of the block between West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets, and thence easterly and parallel with West Forty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and on a line at right angles with West Forty-second Street one hundred feet and five inches to the said northerly side of West Forty-second Street; and thence westwardly along said northerly line of West Forty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property which was conveyed to Mariana Rolando by Charlotte A. Morris, wife of John H. Morris and the said John H. Morris, by deed dated August 17th, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of September, 1869, in Liber 1,117 of Conveyances, Page 385, said property being conveyed to said Mariana Rolando, subject nevertheless to all the covenants and agreements contained in the deed of said lots Numbers 60 and 61, made by the executors of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased, to Gardner S. Chapin and John Husted